THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after April 29, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily. (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:50, P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	200AM
Rochester	815	1040	335	310
Salem	1033	1222PM	526	456
Alliance	1140	110	630	559
Canton	1234PM	156	706	628
Massillon	1255	216	730	646
Orrville	1 39	253	808	719
Wooster	219	332	840	746
Mansfield	405	520	1014	920
Crestline	445	530	1045	950
	600AM	610	1100	1000
Bucyrus	635	640	1135	1035
Upper Sandusky	719	722	1220AM	1100
Forest	753	755	1255	1193
Lima	915	911	21	1230PM
Van Wert	1034	1020	330	197
Fort Wayne	1220PM	1145	520	300
Columbia	110	1220AM	604	345
Warsaw	200	121	554	436
Plymouth	300	220	751	540
Valparaiso	436	357	927	713
Chicago	700	550	1120	920

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	730AM	1020PM	450PM	430AM
Valparaiso	904	1230	637AM	637
Plymouth	1035	359	810	829
Warsaw	1133	490	901	940
Columbia	1219PM	530	944	1033
Fort Wayne	125	700	1030	1135
Van Wert	220	831	1138	1252P
Lima	333	950	1234AM	215
Forest	439	1106	141	350
Upper Sandusky	503	1135	206	434
Bucyrus	538	1218PM	244	511
Crestline	605	1250	310	550
	625	200	320	600AM
Mansfield	657	230	348	636
Wooster	840	405	516	835
Orrville	907	430	540	905
Massillon	943	504	618	941
Canton	1004	521	628	1000
Alliance	1100	625	730	1115
Salem	1132	657	759	1149
Rochester	125AM	845	940	215PM
Pittsburgh	230	950	1045	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 3:00 p. m; New Castle, 4:05 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 4:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 6:25 a. m; Youngstown, 9:30.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 5:45 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:20 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:20 p. m; Youngstown, 7:20 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 29, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	245PM	.....	345PM
Euclid Street	831	256	.....	356
Hudson	935	350	.....	510
Ravenna	1010	425	.....	546
Alliance	1110	510	.....	650
Bayard	1144	543	.....	....
Wellsville	120PM	700	.....	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	850AM	413PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1023	536	.....	.....
Alliance	1115	605	.....	715AM
Ravenna	1204PM	643	.....	810
Hudson	1236	716	.....	850
Euclid Street	127	804	.....	1002
Cleveland	150	815	.....	1015

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellair	430PM	550AM	1040AM	....
Bridgeport	440	605+	1050	....
Republic	553	723	1108	....
Wellsville	720	890	140PM	610
Smith's Ferry	743	812	202	645
Beaver	812	912	230	733
Rochester	820	920	240	745
Pittsburgh	930	1025	350	910

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	200PM	435PM	330PM
Rochester	725	305	545	415
Beaver	738	315	555	455
Smith's Ferry	812	343	628	544
Wellsville	845	420	720	620
Steubenville	950	520	818	....
Bridgeport	1112	630	922	....
Bellair	1125	640	935	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6:50, p.m.	Bayard, 9:55, a. m.
Bayard, 12:00, m.	N. Philadelphia, 2:50, p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that from this date, they will sell lumber at the following rates, viz:

Hemlock Joists and Studding	$15 per m.
" frame timber any length or size,	$16 per m.
Pine " " "	$22 to 25 per m.
" Joists and Studding,	$30 per m.
No. 1, Common plank,	$30 per m.
Good "	$20 & 22 per m.
No. 2, Clear plank,	$30 per m.
" Panel stuff, faced,	$40 per m.
"	$30 per m.
A No. 1, faced boards,	$40 per m.
" "	$30 & 35 per m.
Common Boards, faced,	$25 per m.
A No. 1, 1st common boards,	$32 per m.
Good common boards	$20, 22, 25 per m.
Flooring, a No. 1,	$35 per m.
" 2,	$30 per m.
A No. 1, Shingles,	$6 per m.
" 2,	$4 per m.
Lath	$4 per m.

Office: J. & H. DARRAGH.

(*Local* copy and send bill to advertiser.)

Jacksons' Universal Washing Compound.

THE first great labor saving invention now being introduced everywhere. A fair trial will convince the most sceptical, no wash board necessary. Three-fourths in money, time, and labor saved by its use,—it will not injure fabrics of any kind, and meets a want long felt in households. Will remove paint, grease or stains, heals chapped hands, softens and beautifies the skin. It can be easily and cheaply made, costing far less than soap, and is superior to the best of soap. It is meeting with the greatest favor wherever introduced. Persons will be supplied with Family Rights for making and using it, by the Agent, J. Kirkland. The Compound will be left for sale at the stores of Mr. B. C. Hannan, Water St., Rochester; L. F. Kramer, North Sedgwick St., and H. B. Anderson, Beaver. Orders for Family Rights may be left at the boarding House of H. B. Anderson, near the point, Rochester, or sent by mail, enclosing $1,00 to J. Kirkland, Rochester, Pa.

jy26'67:3mos.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED Agent for the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and likewise for the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Each of these Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Stores, Manufactories, &c., &c., against loss by fire, on favorable terms for five years or less.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid when the insurance is effected. All business connected with either of these Companies attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

JOS. M'CLURE, Agent.

Beaver, Pa.

an22'67—1y.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

☞ Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

ja26'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

LIME, LIME.

THE undersigned thankful for past favors, takes pleasure in informing the people in Borough township and vicinity, that he still continues to manufacture and sell the best article of LIME, at the

"POWER LIME KILNS."

In Vanport, two miles west of Beaver, Pa. All orders promptly and carefully filled. The best of lime now can be bought at my Kilns at 25 cts per bushel.

jy26'67:3mos. AMOS DOUTT.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49—No. 31. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, July 31, 1867. Established 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to Ephrem Smith, by note or otherwise, are requested to call at the Fallston Woolen Mill, without delay, and settle their indebtedness.

jy3'67:3mos. EPHRAIM SMITH.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the Fallston Woolen Mill, formerly owned by Ephraim Smith, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture Woolen Goods in the best possible manner; comprising Blankets, Cloth, Jeans, Yarn, *Etc.*

We also keep on hand goods of our own manufacture to exchange for wool or cash.

July1,'67:3mos. CASE & LORLEY.

DIVIDEND NO. 19.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, July 3d, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent, upon the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months—payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, free of government tax.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

jy17'67:3t.

Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburg!

INCORPORATED IN 1866.

CAPITAL - - - $100,000.

OFFICE NO. 80, *FOURTH STREET.*

PRESIDENT:
HENRY LLOYD.
VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES:

HENRY LLOYD, JAMES I. BENNETT, E. P. JONES, WM. M. GOEHLY, WILLIAM REA, JAMES LIPPINCOTT, JOHN D. SCULLY, WILLIAM A. HERRON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in United States, State of Pennsylvania and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE—Interest will be allowed from 1st of July.—Time deposits will bear interest from 1st or 15th of each month if made prior to or on those dates.

jy3'67:3mos.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street.

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

my1'67:tf O. R. ANSHUTZ,

The Greatest BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS —AT— Nelson & Roessler's

Nex door to WILSON & STEWART'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A complete line of

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions

And a large variety of HATS, all of which will be offered at Prices

Without Regard to Cost.

Give us a call to examine our Goods and judge for yourself.

The Heart of the War.

Peace in the clover-scented air,
And stars within the dome,
And underneath, in dim repose,
A plain New England home.
Within, a murmer of low tones
And sighs from hearts oppressed,
Merging in prayer at last, that brings
The balm of silent rest.

* * * * * * *

I've closed a hard day's work, Marty—
The evening chores are done;
And you are weary with the house,
And with the little one.
But he is sleeping sweetly now,
With all our pretty brood:
So come and sit upon my knee,
And it will do me good.

O Marty! I must tell you all
The trouble in my heart,
And you must do the best you can
To take and bear your part.
You've seen the shadow on my face,
You've felt it day and night;
For it has filled our little home,
Last banished all its light.

I did not mean it should be so,
And yet I might have known
That hearts that live as close as ours
Can never keep their own.
But we are fallen on evil times,
And, do whate'er I may,
My heart grows sad about the war,
And sadder every day.

I think about it when I work,
And when I try to rest,
And never more than when your head
Is pillowed on my breast;
For then I see the camp-fires blaze,
And sleeping men around,
Who turn their faces towards their homes,
And dream upon the ground.

I think about the dear, brave boys,
My mates in other years,
Who pine for home and those they love,
Till I am choked with tears.
With shouts and cheers they marched away
On glory's shining track,
But, ah! how long, how long they stay!
How few of them come back!

One sleeps beside the Tennessee,
And one beside the James,
And one fought on a gallant ship,
And perished in its flames.
And some, struck down by fell disease,
Are breathing out their life;
And others, maimed by cruel wounds,
Have left the deadly strife.

Ah, Marty! Marty! only think
Of all the boys have done
And suffered in this dreary war!
Brave heroes, every one!
O, often, often in the night,
I hear their voices call:
"Come and help us! Is it right
That we should bear it all?"

And when I kneel and try to pray,
My thoughts are never free,
But cling to the[illegible]
It seems almost a sin
To fold my hands and ask for what
I will not help to win.

O, do not cling to me and cry,
For it will break my heart;
I'm sure you'd rather have me die
Than not to bear my part.
You think that some should stay at home,
To care for those away;
But still I'm helpless to decide
If I should go or stay.

For, Marty, all the soldiers love,
And all are loved again;
And I am loved, and love, perhaps,
No more than other men.
I cannot tell—I do not know—
Which way my duty lies,
Or where the Lord would have me build
My fire of sacrifice.

I feel—I know—I am not mean;
And though I seem to boast,
I'm sure that I would give my life
To those who need it most.
Perhaps the spirit will reveal
That which is fair and right;
So, Marty, let us humbly kneel
And pray to Heaven for light.

* * * * * * *

Peace in the clover-scented air,
And stars within the dome;
And underneath, in dim repose,
A plain New England home.
Within, a widow in her weeds,
From whom all joy is flown,
Who kneels among her sleeping babes,
And weeps and prays alone!

NASBY'S LAST.

TREMONT HOUSE, Boston.
(wich is in the Stait of Massachoosetts.)
June 29, 1867.

I hev alluz hed an incorrect idea uv Boston. I spozed Boston to be strait-laced moral to a degree not to be understood by a Dimocrat, and Puritanicle. I wuz mistaken. There is ez heavy a per cent. uv men in whom His Eggslency and I kin take delite ez ther is in any city in the country, ez the followin incidents, which came under my notis will show:

Ez we wuz a going through Franklin street a man stepped up to the carriage rather hesitatingly—

"Mr. President," sed he.

"Well," sed His Eggslency, turnin full upon him.

The site uv the nose uv the step-father uv his country reashured him.

"Mr. President, wood yoo like some punce?"

"Punch! Certainly. But hav't yoo suthin stronger, to lay a foundashun with?"

"Certinly!" and he pulled a bottle uv brandy from his rite hind pocket, and the grate man took an observashun uv the sky thro the bottom uv it, wich lasted a minnit. I never agin will doubt that the material to make Democracy uv exists in a country wher they come at yoo with punch, and hev brandy bottles in ther coat pockets.

Bokays were showered upon us. One old gentleman, who sot two hours in a chair watin to present us with his, finally histed it at us. The fact that ther wuz a note in it askin fur a posishun fur the generous giver don't detract anything from the valyoo uv the gift. When we got to the end uv our trip ther wuz a dray load uv bokays in our carriage and in all but three uv em wuz tied up recommendashuns for the givers for places.—Its better to hev sich missives enveloped in roses, though the most thorns we git aint got roses round em.

The most techin incident wuz the number uv babies we hed to kiss. The mothers presented to our carriage-steps to present their offsprings. Mistakin me for the President, I on the upturned faces of the anxious mothers affected the President to large showin, ez it did, the confidence reposed in him.

"Whisht! Teddy!" sed one uv em, "and kisst half uv em. The rapcharis expression howld yer mug up fer the man to kiss who doesn't kiss the dirthy nagers!"

"Mushe, Phelim, be still. The Presidint, bless his sowl, won't bite ye."

"Lind me yer apurn, Peggy, to wipe Terry's face wid. The President moosht kiss the darlin. Taint ivery President wood do the loike."

And the President kissed, and I kissed till our lips wus sore.

Sich is posishun!

That nite I receeved a letter from Dostin Pogram, in wich he desired me to ascertain whether or no there wus any bottom to the Northern Democrisy. Captain McClellan and the Northern Dimocrisy wus strong enuff to carry us uv Kentucky three, while Pollock, the Illinoyer, swore the Northern Dimocrisy hed a considrable more to do to carry themselves than they hed been able to accomplish for some time—that in a pullin match a corps wuzn't uv much akkount, of it wuz a big one. With this letter in my hand I fell asleep, and while asleep, dreamed:

Methwat I wuz in Noo Orleans at a gathrin uv the Faithful, who wus called together for the purpose of consdrin wat to do. Some few—Longstreet, Gov. Brown, and Jeff Thompson—wuz in favor uv submission, and hed got the majority of the Southren people to agree with em that there wus no yoose uv further resistance, and they wur just about to so declare, when Vallandigham, Ben Wood, Toucey, Morrissey, Voorhees, and a score or two more uv that kind, rushed in and begged uv em to hold out. "Why submit?" sed Vallandigham. "We'll sustain yoo. The Northern Dimocrisy is a giant which kin yet pertect yoo. He's in his prime, and strong enuff yit to carry yoo thro twice the troubles wich threaten yoo. Depent onto us—we'll carry yoo."

And the Southreners whooped over to their side and yielded fiercely. "No submission!" and immejitly the entire billin uv em startid North with these men to ascertain the strength and carryin capacity uv the Northren Dimocrisy. Methawt the party traveled and traveled, until finally they come to a vast plain in Kentucky, onto wich wuz extendid prostrate the form of a giant. It was a giant immense in statoo, but emanciated to the last degree. His limbs hed bin strong, his teeth terrible, and his trunk massive, but it wuz plane to see that he wuz pegged out and a look at its face showed why it wuz so. Dissipation hed redoost him to helplessnis. His face was blotid and bloo, his eyes wus sot and ghastly, his chest wuz holler and sunken, his legs like pipe stems, and ulcers, boils, brooses and contooshens kivered him from head to foot, and he drawed his breath with an effort.

He lay a groinin and a groninin. Randall wuz tenderly feedin him out of a huge bottle labelled "Appintments," wich appeared to give him temprary strength. [illegible] that wuz lost by Fred[illegible] him with an offensive [illegible] ed "Policy," [illegible] circulation in it.

"Wat is this?" askt the [illegible]

"Norther Dimocrisy?" [illegible] away vigrously.

"Is this the Giant wich is to carry us?" sed the Southern gentlemen, viewin the disgustin objick doubtfully.

"Certainly!" sed Johnson, "Now can't you git up?" said he to the postrate bein, givin it a very large swaller out uv the bottle. The giant made an effort, but flopped down agin like a dish-rag.

"Gentlemen!" sed Vallandigham, "we shel hov to call upon you to assist in settin him onto his feet, and then it'll be all rite with him. He's bin this way afore."

Accordinly the Sutherners gathered around him to lift him up. His arms, I notist, wuz marked respectively Conneticut and Delaware, and his legs Maryland and Kentucky, and in them ther wuz strength, for ez soon ez the innocent Southererners got near enuff he wrapped them limbs around them, and sed—

"Lift!"

"We can't," sed they.

"Yoo must!" sed he. "I got into this condition fighten yoor battles and doin yoor work. I wuz strong and vigrous until I got to runnin after yoor harlots, and for yoor sake I wuz druv out uv my native States into this accussid region. Yoo must carry me wat time I hev yet to live. Hist me! Hist me!"

Those caught coodent get away and the other generously came to ther aid, and makin a terrible effort they raised the half dead bein onto their shoulders, holin their noses meanwhile, and prepared to start. Ez the percession wuz about to start, Vallandigham remarkt, "Stop a minnit, gentlemen!" and, loaded ez he wuz with his war record, he clambered up their shoulders and took a seat on the carcise. Voorhees, jist ez badly encumbered, did likewise, and so did the Woods, both uv them, and poor old Jimmy Bookanon, Seymour, Toucy, and a hundred or so more, the unfortinit bearers sweatin under this addishnal load.

"Is all ready?" sed they.

"One moment?" sed Johuson, and him and Randall and Seward climbed up.

This wuz the last feather. The bearers mite hev staggered off under the carkiss, and them wich climed onto it first, but this addishun to their burden was friteful. It finisht em. Groanin under the weight, they swayed like a leaf in the wind—like a majestic tree jist about to falt. They struggled a minit to maintain themselves, but all in vain. A breef struggle, a despirt gasp, they give up, and, their knees doublin up, the whole concern came to the earth with a squashin sound wich letters can't express, and the half decomposed mass sorter fell apart. Raymond and Thurlow Weed, wich hed bin hangin round, got out from under jist in time to save their selves.

The Southerners got out from under the putrid mass, tho almost smothered by the stench. Vallandigham and that class made lite uv it, ez they hed bin around it. It staggered Johnson some, but he hed bin accustomed to suthin approximatin very close to it in the old times, and it didn't seriously affect, him, but poor Randall, Seward, and Welles were smothered and died.

I wuz tryin to pull Randall's corpse out, when the effort I wuz makin awoke me.

I aint altogether certain but that that dream means suthin. When I think uv it, it is rather preposterous for us to hope the Northern Dimocrisy will carry us, when they can't carry a single State uv their own; jist about ez preposterous ez it is for them to look to us for help, when all uv us ez wood jine em havn't got a vote. Pollock's remark—"In a pullin match a corpse aint uv much akkount, even e'it is a big one"—weighs on to my mind. Suthin can't come out uv nothin, tho ez is the case uv Seward, nothin may come out uv suthin. Ef we cood git—but shaw! we can't. Thank the Lord, we kin hold the Post Offices yit.

PETOLEUM V. NASBY, P M.

(Wich is Postmaster), and Professor in the Ham and Japheth Free Academy for the development uv the intelleck uv all races irrespective uv color.

Report of the Union Congressional Committee.

The following document will give an idea of the work projected and accomplished by the Union Congressional Committee:

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1867.

To HON. ——. *Sir*:—The Union Republican Senators and members of the Fortieth Congress assembled on the evening of July 15 in the Hall of Representatives to hear the report of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee with reference to the Southern Reconstruction campaign. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, the Republican Senators and Representatives of the XLth Congress, having listened with great interest to the statements of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and others of said Committee, therefore pledge our best personal efforts in our respective districts to the work of raising money for the use of the said Committee immediately upon our return to our constituents."

The Committee, therefore, in urging the importance of immediate and vigorous labor, desires to briefly recapitulate what has been done, the agencies and opportunities now at its command, and the necessities which require assistance. During the few months that have elapsed since the Reconstruction acts were passed, this Committee has been earnestly at work. For the first time opportunity offered for discussion in the South of the principles, purposes, and history of the Republican organization—the party of National progress, political justice, and territorial integrity. It was determined to inaugurate a vigorous and comprehensive agitation of questions connected with these subjects—This purpose has been as fully carried out as the means at the disposal of the Committee would permit. The Committee have received but $18,250, mainly derived from the two Houses of Congress. There is now expected from various sources sums amounting in all to $4,500, which will about cancel obligations already incurred. With this small amount the Committee has sent several hundred thousand documents through the South. It has employed over seventy active and intelligent speakers and organizations, who have been at work in the unreconstructed States, and to a limited extent in Tennessee. Both white and colored men have been and are now employed. In addition to those directly controlled by the Committee, State Committees and Union League Councils, with other auxiliaries, have been aided. Under this stimulus, in many localities, funds have been raised to defray the expenses of local agents, and much work accomplished. The Committee has the names of 20,000 loyal persons at the South to whom documents are regularly sent. About one-fourth of that [illegible] mainly the [illegible] help themselves to be dependent upon the paternal savings, and after having furnished his son with the means of acquiring an eduation, he sent him forth from the paternal home, at an early age, to make his way in the world and fight the battle of life unaided, save by his own energy and talents.

In college, Judge Williams gave promise of his future success. He became at once one of the most popular men of his class, loved and respected by all for his correct deportment, his kind and social disposition, his high sense of honor, his great regard for truth, his strict integrity, and for his entire freedom from envy and jealousy. He immediately took high rank as a scholar, especially as a speaker, a writer, a logician, and a metaphysician, which rank he maintained and increased during his collegiate course.—He graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1837, and so proud has our alma mater been of this one of her favorite sons that she some time since honored herself by bestowing upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of laws. After spending the intervening time in teaching, he commenced reading law in the office of Ex-Chief Justice Lowrie, of this city, in the spring of 1839, and was admitted to the bar of this county in May 1841. He practiced his profession with increasing success from the time of his admission to the bar, as a partner with his preceptor, until the latter was appointed Jundge of the District Court of this county, and then with the late Wm. M. Shinn, until elevated for the first time to his present position in the fall of 1851.

As a lawyer, Judge Williams was a cautious, safe, honest and reliable counsellor, and an earnest, eloquent and generally successful advocate. He endeavored to keep his clients out of the law instead of getting them in, but when in, with a good cause, all his energies and abilities were bent to bringing matters to a favorable issue. His dealings with his clients were ever characterized by justice and faithfulness. While he would never knowingly take a bad case for the sake of the fee, he never gave up a good one because his client was unable to pay him. His intercourse with his professional brethern was always kind, courteous and honorable, never resorting to what is termed "sharp practice" to gain an advantage over his opponent. Had he remained at the bar, few would have met with greater success in that most difficult, laborious and honorable profession.

At a large and respectable Convention of the old Whig party of this county, held on the 4th of June, 1851, Judge Williams, then young in years and in his profession, and without judicial experience, without solicitation on his part, was nominated by acclamation, for the responsible position which he now holds, and was placed upon the judicial ticket of that party with the Hon. Walter Forward, as the candidate for President Judge of the District Court, and Hon. William B. M'Clure as the candidate for President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, &c. His opponent at the election in the fall was Judge Shaler, a lawyer of eminent abllity and learning, who added to his other qualifications for the position an experience of several years upon the Bench, to which the Democratic party sought again to elevate him. The result of the election, showed that the action of the Convention in nominating Judge Williams, without a dissenting voice, was peculiarly acceptable to the people. He ran ahead of his ticket in the ward in which he lived, in "the old Democratic Third Ward," and in the county, beating his able opponent 2,245, while Judge Forward's majority over Judge Hepburn was only 1,228, and Judge M'Clure's over James S. Craft, only 1,117.

So well, faithfully, impartially and satisfactory did Judge Williams discharge the duties of his office, and so learned, upright and useful a Judge did he prove himself to be, in the estimation of all men, that at the end of his first judicial term of ten years, in 1861, he was nominated by acclamation by the then two great parties of the county, and was re-elected without opposition from any quarter. Such renewed evidence of popularity and appreciation in one's own neighborhood, and among men of all parties, are very rare, and most clearly foreshadow the very flattering vote which the Judge will receive from the people of this county on the second Tuesday of October next.

Judge Williams' manners and bearing are always pleasing. In social intercourse he is the life of the circle in which he mingles. Cheerful, lively and witty, never by look or word, intentionally wounding the feeling, or speaking ill of any one, he makes friends of all. His extensive reading and large information upon all subjects, make his society sought for by the learned and scientific. In history, in the classics and in the natural and metaphysical sciences, there are few more thorough and extensive students than Judge Williams.

Judge Williams' moral and religious character is beyond reproach. Temperate and chaste in all things, truthful in his words and honest and upright in all his dealings, neither by word nor by act does he ever offend public decency, or bring the cause of sound morals and true religion into reproach. Religious without Phariseeism or bigotry, while he selects and cherishes his own church connections, in which he has ever been a consistent, active and leading professor, he cheerfully, and as a matter of principle, concedes the right of judging and determining for themselves to all other men. No one ever heard him denouncing any man, or any sect, for differing with him upon theological dogmas.

In politics, Judge Williams was at the first a Whig of the Clay and Webster school, holding with the former that protection to some extent was necessary to encourage and foster with the latter that there was no object in our politics so much to be constantly kept in mind and maintained, in every event as the perpetual union of these States. When the exigencies of the times gave birth to the Republican party, his far-seeing patriotism, and his long cherished love of the Union; led him to cast his votes and give his influence, so far as it was consistent with his official station, in favor of the principles and candidates of that party. During the rebellion he supported the Government and the armies of the Union by every means in his power, upholding the credit and authority of the former, and encouraging by constant faith the glorious success of the latter. Those intimate with him will not readily forget his energetic utterance against treason and traitors, and the strong and emphatic manner with which he was wont to declare that the Union must and should, at all hazards, be preserved. While no partisan or ultraist in politics, he is in favor of improvement and reform, when the changes of the time and wants of the people demand them.

The judicial position which Judge Williams has held over fifteen years is as important and responsible as any in the State. It has been adorned by some of the best legal minds, and it is not saying too much of him to say that he has proved himself in every respect, Judge, he has no superior upon the bench.—Quick to see the real point in the cause presented before him, and prompt to decide according to the well established rules of law and evidence, he has shown himself a sound, clear and practical Judge, whose opinion and decisions have been as seldom reversed by the Supreme Court as those of any other Judge of any other inferior court in the State. These opinions, many of which have found place in our legal reports, are sound and lucid expositions of the law of the case before him. They always possess the merit of adhesion to the question at issue, of clearness and brevity. He never wanders from the point involved, and never seeks to inject his own notions of law or ethics into the decisions of the Courts, which ought ever to be faithful interpretations of Constitutions and laws as they are. He is not a judicial law-maker, many of whom, to the grief of the profession, we have, but a judicial law expounder, leaving the making of the laws to those whose business it is. In his charges to the jury, he lays down the law of the case with great clearness and leaves all questions of fact fairly to their determination.

Judge Williams is emphatically an honest, impartial and just Judge. He cannot be turned a hair's breath by prejudice, by favor, or by interest, from what he believes to be the justice of the cause before him. So well is his stern integrity as a Judge in this community, known that no counsel or suitor ever dertook to influence him in the decision of a cause pending before him, save by legal testimony and sound legal argument.

Judge Williams is a Christian gentleman, a ripe scholar, a sound and well-read lawyer, and a just Judge, to whom the celebrated lines of the opening of the third ode of Horace will apply with as much force and truth as to any other man;

Justum ac tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

With such a candidate and in a cause so worthy, our own and the other counties of the Western part of the State will vie with Philadelphia and her sister counties of the East in raising the banner of Freedom and the Union still higher, and in inaugurating a campaign for free principles and a united, peaceful and happy country, which shall culminate in the glorious victories of 1868, under the leadership of a Thomas, a Sheridan, a Sherman, or a Grant.

Biography of Judge Henry W. Williams.

The following biographical sketch of our candidate for Supreme Judge has been carefully prepared, and was delivered at a public meeting held in Pittsburgh a few days since by C. B. M. Smith, Esq. It will be a gratification for every Union voter to have the pleasure of supporting such an able and pure minded gentleman. Read the biography:

Mr. Smith was received with rapturous applause, and proceeded to deliver the following biographical sketch of our worthy candidate. He said:

I come here to-night, my fellow-citizens, to perform what is to me a pleasant duty—to join with you in giving our adherence to the platform of principles adopted by the great Union Republican party of this State, at the Convention lately held in Williamsport, and in manifesting our satisfaction and pleasure in the nomination by that Convention, of our fellow-citizen, Hon. Henry W. Williams, as a candidate for election to the highest judicial position of this Commonwealth.

While I shall express my cordial approval of the principles enunciated in that wise, moderate and patriotic creed of political faith, which breathes, in every line, a love for freedom and human rights, and mixed with no demand for vengeance, by saying that I would hardly add to, or detract, one word therefrom, I shall leave its discussion to those able gentlemen who may follow, and devote the brief time allotted me upon this occasion in speaking of the personal, moral, political and judicial character of our candidate; and it is, perhaps, fletting that I should do this, as I have known Judge Williams longer, and more intimately, than any person in this house.

My acquantance with him commenced in College in 1833, as class mate, and since that time I have studied with him, taught with him, and practiced in my profession with, and under him. I have known him as student, as teacher, as lawyer and as Judge; and what is more, during all that time, I have known him as an intimate, personal friend. I have known him more thoroughly than I have ever known any other living man, not excepting my own brother, and I say here to-night, in presence of this large audience, that, even were I so disposed, I could truthfully speak no ill him.

Judge Williams is of the good old revolutionary Whig stock, which achieved our national independence in 1776, and from his ancestors he has inherited a sturdy love of liberty, independence, freedom and national union, which has been strenthened by the great events of these later times. He was born in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut—a State which has given birth to such men as Henry Baldwin, Walter Forward, [illegible] and many other [illegible] whose names are [illegible] the brightest [illegible] country.

[illegible] of any document [illegible] or more copies of any document [illegible] circulate. This is in addition to the immense [illegible] sent into all parts of the South. From their content's a minute knowledge of the necessities of almost every Congressional district is readily attained.—Of agents now in the field, some are at work in every State. A Republican organization exists in each State, the representatives of which are in constant correspondence with this Committee. Union League Councils are being rapidly formed. Our agents are all empowered and directed to aid the organization, and as the Grand President's office is located in this city, we are enabled to bring about harmony of purpose and effort.—Where ample means at the Committee's disposal, there would be no difficulty in widely extending its operations. The demands made far exceed its means, present and prospective. A large number of intelligent men, white and colored, are ready to enter the field, most of whom could be advantageously employed. Our funds have been altogether devoted to circulating suitable reading matter and employing speakers and organizers. They will continue to be so used. This Committee cannot undertake the establishment or support of Republican newspapers, although that important agency demands attention. When the Military bills became law, there were in the South but fifteen Republican journals, two only of which were dalies. There are now 90; 20 of which are dalies. The speediest method of establishing a vigorous Republican press, without which no permanent success can be obtained, is to give the Republican party controle of the State organizations. This object can be permanently secured, provided its importance is appreciated and corresponding efforts are made. The present campaign is but a continuation of the war. It has, however, assumed another shape. It is no longer the shock of armies, but the conflict of ideas.—The thunder of guns no longer rends the sky or makes the earth tremble; but the results for which our best lives were given are still trembling in the balance. We contend for the principles for which we fought. We seek power, because we believe in our principles. They cannot control unless money, the sinew of any struggle, is used to aid those who work for that success. Shall we lose an empire from want of this material aid?—Shall we, victorious in the field, be defeated at the ballot-box? It is not possible. The needs of the hour with those who desire to see the entire South, lately cursed with Slavery and blasted by revolution, marching "to the music of the Union" in the solid column of Republican States, are active work, ample means, and unfaltering faith. Your Committee have faith, and can work efficiently.—Means only are lacking to *carry each one of the unreconstructed States* at the elections provided for by Congress. If adequate funds are furnished, the party can be so organized as to ensure the electoral vote of each regenerated State for the Presidential standard-bearer of our great party. The loyal people of the South are very poor; they are with us in every desire for success, but they need assistance, both of money for political organization, and of knowledge, for the best means of effecting it. Slavery crushed the white friends of the nation, as well as opposed its colored allies. The Rebellion impoverished them as well as those who rebelled. Shall we let them again be sacrificed for want of means to send men to them to enable them

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 31, 1867.

Union State Nomination.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, Beaver Co.;
JONATHAN R DAY, Washington Co.;
JOHN EWING, " "

Associate Judge.

MILTON LAWRENCE, Greene tp.;

Prothonotary

JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.;

Treasurer.

ELIJAH BARNES, Borough tp.;

Commissioner.

WM. EWING, Racoon tp.

Jury Commissoner.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Beaver boro.

Auditor.

G. K. SHANNON, Hopewell tp';

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.;

Trustees of Academy.

S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.,
JOHN BARCLAY, Beaver boro.

AN important libel suit has just been disposed of in Chicago, Ill. Some time ago the *Tribune* of that city charged Gerritt Smith, of New York, with feigning insanity at the time of John Brown's trial and execution at Harpers Ferry, and taking refuge in an asylum to avoid the consequences of complicity in Brown's raid. The prosecutor and the defendants were brought together a few days ago, and the latter being convinced, by the testimony of medical men, that the charge against Mr. Smith was untrue, agreed to retract it, which has been done. Mr. S., claimed damages in the sum of $50,000. The suit has therefore been dismissed.

A very extensive job is now said to be on hands at Washington D. C. It is no less than an attempt to get Stanton out of the Cabinet, Grant from the head of the army, and the five District Commanders removed. Leading rebels of the Southern States, Washington secessionists and Northern copperheads have combined to bring these changes about, and a strong deputation of these are now at the capital endeavoring to carry the programme through. The movement will hardly be a success.

THE *Local* professes to support Sharswood for Supreme Judge. If it does so in good faith, it is reasonable to suppose that it endorses his views on the Legal Tender question, as expressed by him in 1862. Now, if it supports him and endorses his views, we wish to know why his opinion has never appeared in that paper? We published it some [illegible] conductor unwilling to let his readers see and put their own construction upon this particular one? We suspect the latter. Let us have light upon a point so important as this one.

THE report made by Major General Carlin the officer who was sent to Franklin, Tennessee, to investigate the causes which led to the riot in that place on the 6th inst., between the colored league, and a body of "conservatives" is published. In it the details are given to the public. Gen. Carlin, after investigating the matter carefully and thoroughly, comes to the conclusion, that the "conservatives" were the aggressors in every particular connected with the outbreak, and that upon them rests the responsibility of having caused the death of one or two men and the wounding of thirty-five or forty others.

WE were the recipient on Monday last of an anonymous letter *mailed* at New Brighton, but written at this place, asking us not to say anything more in the *Argus* about H. B. Anderson, the "Lost Cause" candidate for Treasurer. We have in our possession, other writings of the writer of this anonymous note, and our readers would smile if we would tell them who its author is. Some persons show their weak points without obliging their opponents to search long for them. This is an instance of that kind.

THE *Local*, notcontent with attacking the candidates of the Union party and ourself, traveled over to Phillipsburg last week and assailed Rev. W. G. Taylor, and the Orphans' School in that place, of which he is the head. Its statements in regard to that gentlemen's management of the institution referred to are false in general and false in particular, as we are informed by persons living in that village, and who belong to the same political school that the *Local* does. This is but another outcropping of the malice of a baffled politician who finds that the tide is everywhere setting in against him.

As a general thing we pay but little attention to what our political opponents say of us. But there was a statement made by the *Local* of last week to show that we have a personal ill-feeling toward Mr. Anderson, and which evidently has his sanction, that is so destitute of truth as to require contradiction. It is this: The *Local* says that some years ago, while boarding at the house of Mr. Anderson, the latter, on hearing some unusual noise in our room, repaired thither, and dispossessed us of a pack of cards, with which ourself and others were playing. Mr. A., is mistaken in this, to use no harsher term.—We never owned a pack of cards in our life, nor did we ever learn or try to learn, how to use them! The whole story then, of his coming to our room and taking a pack of cards from us is an error, without even the shadow of truth to sustain it. If ever anything of the kind occurred in his house, let him revive his recollection of the matter, and talk to those whom he *knows* to have been of the party. From them he will learn that we were not one of them. Will he do this, and make the proper correction?

Our Candidates.

We have heretofore briefly adverted to the composition of the ticket at the head of our columns as comparing favorably with any ever submitted to the people of Beaver county, and purpose now in a few words to refer to their individual claims and qualifications.

Thomas Nicholson, our candidate for Assembly, has so long been identified with our county and its politics, that he is known personally to almost every citizen south of the Ohio, and enjoys a large acquaintance in other sections. He has already served three years in the State Legislature—during the sessions of 1844-45 and 46, where he won for himself the confidence and esteem not only of his constituents, but of the leading men of the State, and occupied a place in the front rank of the ablest members of the House.—The Commonwealth is principally indebted to him for the present reformed School System, and for several important changes in her financial policy. Since his retirement from the Legislature, he has filled successfully and acceptably, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, and has also during four years, had charge of the revenues of the Commonwealth as Cashier of the State Treasury. Those best acquainted with him during his term of service at the State Capitol, and best qualified to judge, pronounce him to be more profoundly versed in our revenue policy, than any man in the State; and his nomination has called out flattering notice from the Press generally. In sending him to the House, Beaver county will not only acquire a representative of unquestionable capacity, integrity and reputation, but will confer a benefit upon the people of Pennsylvania.

Cols. Day and Ewing of Washington county, who are associated with him on the ticket, are gentlemen of unblemished reputation as soldiers and citizens who have already served one term at Harrisburg, and demonstrated themselves to be capable and efficient legislators.

Judge Milton Lawrence has been several times before the people of our county as a candidate, and each time has been triumphantly sustained as he will be again. His legal experience during his nine years of service as Prothonotary has peculiarly fitted him for the position he now holds as our people have had occasion to learn during the last five years. We would about as soon risk his judgment in a judicial matter as that of most of professional lawyers or Judges, and his election will be rather a gain to the county than to himself.

John Caughey, our candidate for Prothonotary, is known everywhere, and known so favorably to our people that it is scarcely necessary to commend his name to their attention. He is a clerk by profession, with extensive business experience and acquirements, and his successful administration of the office of county treasurer, and of the clerkship to the commissioners has brought him into contact with the voters of the entire county.—All know and admit his integrity and capacity for the position for which he is named—a position which requires the best business qualifications, and constant attention and exactness. His nomination will receive a hearty endorsement at the polls.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier in the 46th P. V. and served with it through all its marches, battles and skirmishes, until at Gettysburg he received a wound which necessitated the amputation of his right arm. Rejoining his regiment, he was by an exception to the general order prohibiting the muster of disabled officers, promoted to a Lieutenantcy and ultimately to a Captaincy. The one-armed captain accompanied his regiment when detached and sent to Sherman in the South-west, sharing in its dangers and privations until its muster out of service. During a portion of this time he was detailed as Post Quartermaster, a position that required not only energy and integrity, but a high order of business acquirements, and discharged its perplexing duties with great acceptability. Apart from his merits, the irreparable injury he has sustained in the service of his country will secure for him the sympathy and support of every loyal voter in the county.

William Ewing for Commissioner is entitled to the confidence of the people. He will represent the South-side of the river in the Board, and is extensively acquainted with the people of that section and its wants. He belongs to a family known throughout the county for its activity in the cause of Republicanism, and with a good education and excellent ability will bring into the Board the essentials for a first class county commissioner. He too served as a private soldier during the war and was seriously wounded; and the convention did but justice to the party and Mr. Ewing in its recognition of his services and sufferings.

For Jury Commissioner our friend Joseph C. Wilson, Esq., has an "easy thing of it;" but we might search the county over in vain for a man who would discharge the duties of that office more intelligently and conscientiously than he.

George K. Shannon of Hopewell is a good accountant and buisness man and is highly esteemed in his neighborhood. Under his administration we can warrant that no errors or abuses will creep into the settlement of the county accounts.

Samuel M'Manamy has served three years as Poor House Director, and his conduct in office has been such as to afford satisfaction to every one not poisoned by partisan malice. He is a gentleman of the highest character and deserves every vote in the party.

Everybody knows John Barclay, and no one, Republican or Democrat can say aught against his character or qualifications. S. J. Cross his colleague, though not so long identified with the county, has already secured a large share of the confidence and esteem of our people. They are precisely the men to whom to entrust the management of our Academy

This is our ticket. Look at it people of Beaver county. Compare it with the one found in the *Local*, and say which you prefer. In this you have experience, ability, loyalty, and sufferings in behalf of our country. In that you have but few of these characteristics. Let every Republican voter see to it then that the names we have quoted are all upon his ticket on the day of our election, and thus give to each candidate an overwhelming majority, and to expiring Democracy one more shove on its way out of existence.

Editor of the Local:

The charge of the Argus that Union ladies were ordered from the pavement by Mr. Anderson's family, on the night of the Republican illumination in the borough of Beaver, is *false*. I was in a position to know the facts, and unhesitatingly pronounce the charge a lie from whole cloth.—*Local*.

To start with, the *Argus* never charged Mr. Anderson's family with ordering ladies off of his pavement. It was a correspondent who did this. *That* however is a small matter, the *facts* are wanted. Let us now try to develope these. In a conversation with one of the ladies above referred to, a day or two ago our attention was called to this denial, and she substantially made this statement in answer: That on the night of a Union celebration in Beaver in 1864, herself and another lady, in order to see a procession that was just then passing, paused upon Mr. Anderson's steps, and while on them waved their handkerchiefs in honor of the passing crowd.—Immediately after commencing to do so a member of Mr. Anderson's family waited upon, and told them that Mr. A., did not want any waving of handkerchiefs from his steps, and ordered them off. One of the ladies replied that they acknowleged his authority over his steps, but that the pavement was for the use of the public, and that they would not be driven from it by any person or persons. They left his steps, and this brave assertion of their rights secured them from molestation on the pavement afterwards. The lady who gave us these particulars has a character for truth and veracity second to no one, and every word she has said in relation to the matter may be as implicitly relied upon as if uttered under the solemnity of an oath.

The idea that a "Republican" wrote a denial of the facts for the *Local* is simply absurd. That is an Odell story, and is believed by no one.

BE IT KNOWN—That, so far as personalities toward the editor of the Argus are concerned, we are on the defensive. We personally applied to the editor of the Argus to cease his blackguard flings at us, but he decided not to do so. We told him that we should have to use his own weapons in reply, and we are doing so.—*Local*.

The personal application here referred to had a different object than the one stated in the above extract. The editor of the *Local* came to this office last week, and demanded the name of the author of a communication in the *Argus* of the week before, in which he was referred to in some "unmentionable" matter, while attending a circus in Rochester some time before. We refused to give him the name of this correspondent, but stated distinctly to him that if he convinced us of the *falsity* of the statement made by our correspondent, we would see that a proper correction was made. We also told him that if it would be of any advantage to him we would give him the name of the colored person who had made the charge of indecency against him, and if that person stated that it was untrue, a retraction would follow. This we think, we are always in duty bound to do. He replied that he did not want the name of this person, and added that he would either commence a suit against us, or "tell similar stories upon you (us) in the *Local*." We told him to "go ahead." In the above extract it will be seen that he admits saying this: and his [illegible] *in this particular* as can readily be ascertained by inquiry of a gentleman in our employ, who was in the adjoining room and who overheard the whole conversation.

The stupid stories in the last *Local* concerning us are the fabrications promised, and as the editor of the *Local* did not believe them himself when framing them, he should not complain of the public for not giving them a weightier consideration.

THE *Local*, ascertaining that our articles, and communications furnished by correspondents, touching Mr. Anderson's political opinions and financial ability are damaging his chances for the county treasurership, seeks now to divert our attention from him by attacking *us personally*. This will not do. We are "too old a soldier" to be drawn from our line of march by a decoy of this character; and we shall therefore continue to oppose Mr. A's pretensions for the office he seeks, not on *personal or social*, but on political and financial grounds, until the campaign is over, and his competitor, the man who left his good right arm on the field at Gettysburg is triumphantly elected to the office for which the people have nominated him. We owe this to the latter, and neither attacks upon ourself, threats of prosecution, or anonymous letters will induce us to cease opposing the one, and supporting the other. We shall "fight it out on that line," and we know that the great heart of the people of Beaver county will not permit the loyal citizen, the patriotic man, and the maimed soldier, to fall the vote behind his colleagues on the ticket.

THE testimony taken by the impeachment committee of Congress contains some strong points. Some of this testimony has found it way into the public prints, and it will not fail to have a very damaging effect upon the personal character of the President. A portion of this evidence will be published in the next issue of this paper. One of the witnesses, an Indiana Captain, testifies that after President Johnson came from Nashville to Washington, (before the assassination) he was in the then Vice President's room at the Metropolitan; and while conversing with him, the card of J. Wilkes Booth was sent in. Mr. Johnson ordered him to be admitted. Booth came in, and the two greeted each other very cordially. The witness soon after left, leaving Booth and Vice President Johnson together in the latter's room. Whether this meeting, and the greeting that followed had anything to do with the assassination plot is of course unknown; but it at least shows that the man who put the bullet through the brain of President Lincoln, was an acquaintance, a visitor, and friend of him who became President in consequence of that murder.

THE editor of the *Local* and Mr. Anderson both complain because the latter is warmly opposed by the *Argus* for the county treasurership. Do they ever reflect that not a single copy of the *Local* has been published for the last six months but what contained a *personal* attack upon either ourself or upon some of our political friends? When they can make up their minds to "leave others alone," and put their theory into practice, their present complaints will strike the public with more force than they now do!

THE evidence in the Surrat case was closed on last Saturday, and the arguments for and against the prisoner are now being heard.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The *Local* has again been received, without any explanation given by the editor of the opposition of the Democratic State convention to a Free Railroad Law. Without any denial that he betrayed that party in Beaver county and sold himself body and soul to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. With no explanation of how he became a delegate to said convention. He has not even attempted a denial of any of the charges I have made against him. But says: "If the Radical who writes about Odell in the *Argus* and signs himself "A Democrat" will give us any evidence that he is a Democrat, and not a member of the Beaver Clique, then we will pay some attention to him. As it is, we know him to be a radical—and as ignorant one at that. He knows Taylor, Quay and Imbrie, so do we, and "A Democrat" must not expect to drive us from an exposition of their record by his excellent display of grammar and orthography in the *Argus*. We can't level our artillery at you, Mr. Cliqueman, you are too small a mark." Now I will take my own time to make myself known, and anything Odell can say will not drive me to it any sooner. He may call me a radical or any other names he sees fit. I simply stated that I was a Democrat and subscribed myself as such because it was *true*, not that I claimed any particular credit on that account. But indeed on the other hand, I am almost ashamed of it, for I consider that the party is disgraced. It has been sold out to the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and has sacrificed the dearest interests of the people. And I must confess with shame, that there is no credit in being a member of a party that has allowed itself to be betrayed and sold out by Odell, as has been done in this county.—As to my ignorance, I can say that I have not professed any very extensive knowledge. But I have sufficient information to know what I have stated is true. And he dare not deny that he has willfully and corruptly sold the Democratic party of this county to the monopoly. I know, too, that his professions of friendship for a General Railroad Law, are false, and that he is attempting a gross fraud upon the people. I know that after the pretensions Odell has made, he would not sell himself for nothing to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I know too that he is afraid to undertake any explanation or denial of his perfidious course. I know that he can't escape this odium by calling me "ignorant," and a "Radical," "ass," "fool" and "Cliqueman."

With Taylor, Quay and Imbrie, I have nothing to do. But I know that Odell can't escape from his perfidy by abusing them. He has basely outraged the people and he can't cover up his shame or hide it from them. If I belong to any "clique," I can assure you it is a very large one and composed of the masses who do the voting, and who do their cliqueing at the ballot-box.

Is it not amazing that Odell has the impudence to talk about "cliques," when he refuses to tell how he was elected a delegate to the Democratic State convention? Whilst he can't show that he even acted by the authority of a respectable "clique."

A stranger, too, that nobody knows where he belonged to, what he was, or how, or whence he *escaped*.

He complains of my grammar, and orthography. I make no pretensions to elegance of style. I confess I know but very little about grammar, and if it should be the means of producing effusions such as I find in the *Local*, I don't want to know any more about it. I thought of quoting some of the loathsome and debasing sentences as specimens, but refrain upon taking thought that they are unfit for publication, and would be rejected by you. On spelling, I think I am reasonably good, but I have no doubt but I misspell a great many words. There are a great many people in Beaver county that don't know anything more about grammar and spelling than I do, and still they have as much intelligence as Odell, and far more decency and honesty, men who would make respectable delegates to a State convention, and could not be bought up by any monopoly.

Notwithstanding my imperfections, I have been [illegible] him Republicans, "that "Democrat shows Odell up in a very unfavorable light," and other expressions of similar kind.

The fact is, Odell dare not undertake to refute any positions I have taken, or charges I have made, and therefore he resorts to his contemptible criticism, and to calling names.

Now Odell stands convicted before the people of Beaver county, of betraying their interest and setting at defiance their will, and selling himself and his constituents to the Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly. This being undeniably established, it behooves the Democratic party to set themselves right. A county convention should be called, and resolutions passed denouncing the actions of Odell, and measures taken for the establishment of another paper that will faithfully and honestly contend for the principles of the party and the interest of the people.

Unless this is done, true Democrats should and will cut themselves loose from party ties and act independently and establish a separate organization on a Free Railroad platform, and in opposition to the monopoly. Unless this or something else is done to put things right, hundreds of Democrats will vote the Republican ticket as the best thing they can do under the circumstances. The Railroad question, at this time, overshadows all others so far as our State is concerned. Everything else sinks into insignificance, in comparison. The Republican party is placed fairly upon a Free Railroad platform. And the people of Pennsylvania should, in some way, declare at the next election, in a voice not to be misunderstood in favor of this measure. And at the same time, the seal of condemnation should be placed upon Odell for his base betrayal of the people's interests.

I notice, too, that Odell is placed at the head of the Democratic County Committee as its Chairman. How this came to be done in the face of his rascally and corrupt conduct, as a delegate in the State Convention, is a mystery to me. It is an outrage upon the Democratic party of this county. How formed. But who ever they may be, they are aiders in the sale of the Democratic party to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and thrown overboard as only worthy the scorn and contempt of every honest Democrat.

Where are all the old and reliable Democrats of our county? Why is it that an unscrupulous and debased and debasing stranger is made delegate and placed at the head of the committee, when we have plenty of honest and upright men amongst us whom we have long known? I have no doubt but the *Local* is now owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that its editor seeks these positions, that he may more effectually aid that monopoly in its efforts to thwart the will of the people.

Will the editor of the *Local* undertake to deny that the Democratic party is committed against a Free Railroad Law by the action of the State convention? Will he deny that he was a *self-constituted* delegate to that convention for the purpose, and with the intention of betraying the party in this county? Will he deny that he sold himself to the Pennsylvania Railroad company for filthy lucre? Will he devote himself to answering these questions instead of writing the obscene and filthy productions with which his paper is filled? No, he will not do this, because he can give no satisfactory explanation. They are stubborn facts which would be useless to deny, and which he will not attempt to repute.

It is hard for him to "level his artillery" at me, when he has got none to level. His guns are all small, and are never loaded, except with filth.

A DEMOCRAT.

THE President appears determined to remove Sheridan from the command of the Gulf Department. He promised this to a deputation of Louisiana politicians on Monday last. His doing so will raise a storm about his ears that he little dreams of just now.

EDITOR ARGUS: Some two or three weeks ago I asked you through the *Argus* to explain the sale of a "couple of pigs," (I should have said four in my communication two weeks ago,) seized by H. B. Anderson, the "Lost Cause" candidate for Treasurer, and disposed of at his instance, and I also inquired if they were not owned by a "woman who was in destitute circumstances." To this you made no reply. In the next week's *Local* I found an answer to my inquiry of about this import:

"The "pigs" belonged to a man who would not pay a bill he owed Mr. Anderson, notwithstanding the indebtedness was for borrowed money, clothing and food for his family." Mr. Anderson levied upon the "pigs" and sold them, but the money accruing from their sale fell far short of covering the debt. A short time after this transaction Mr. Anderson was informed that the man from whom he had taken the "pigs" had deserted his family and left it in destitute circumstances; and upon the strength of such information, notwithstanding the sum still due him for previous favors, he sent the woman whom the Argus charges that he imposed upon, goods enough to clothe all her little children."

Nearly every word of this is false as can be learned from the lady herself. The facts are these, as they were detailed to your correspondent while in Phillipsburg last week: A Mr. M., of Phillipsburg owed Mr. Anderson of Beaver, a bill for goods, &c., amounting to $40. The former, sometime after this debt was contracted, went away leaving his family in "destitute circumstances." This family was composed of a mother and seven children.—Mr. Anderson, not *before*, but *after* the husband left the helpless ones, went over there to seize property sufficient to liquidate his claim. On arriving on the ground, no property, save four large hogs, which the family had acquired some months before, presented itself, and these were levied upon at Mr. A's. instance by the constable who accompanied him. The hogs were very thrifty, and the wife and children had taken every pains with them that they possibly could to bring them forward, so that their meat at least, for the winter, would be provided for. They grew finely, and when taken from the family by the "cruel law" they were worth $50. Now remember that Mr. A's. claim was but $40, and then determine who *suffered* in consequence of this procedure. The hogs were sold, the family, if destitute before, was now more destitute still; and they looked forward to the coming of the chilling blasts of winter as do those from whose hearts hope has departed. I do not say that the hogs *sold* for $50; I only say that the neighbors believed them worth $50 to the family under the circumstances. Nor did Mr. A. after this, send "goods enough to the woman to clothe all her little children." He did send what the lady now believes to be "three dollars worth" of goods to her after the occurrence above related, but she has never made use of the "charity" extended under these circumstances. The "goods" have never been made up, and I presume never will be by the family to whom they were sent.

The *Local's* version of the affair is then at fault in these particulars. The debt due Mr. Anderson was contracted by Mr. M., himself. That paper seeks to convey the idea that this levy was made before Mr. M., left his family, when the truth is the property was seized after he was gone. The debt amounted to $40. The *Local* holds out the idea that but property enough was taken to pay a portion of this sum; while the neigbors say $50 worth was sacrificed in the operation. The *Local* claims that Mr. Anderson then sent the woman "goods enough to clothe all her little children;" while the lady who was the recipient of the favor, says that $3 worth was all she received. I would like also to know why these hogs were brought over to Beaver, and why no return of their sale or other disposition was ever made to the family from whom they were taken.

I may also add, that the $3 worth of goods above referred to, were only sent after Mr. A. had learned of the intense indignation in Phillipsburg, which this sale and levy had excited. The goods were sent to appease that indignation.

SEEKS AFTER TRUTH.

IF THE General Government becomes liable for the old peace debts of the rebel States, by abolishing their State Governments and taking their government into its own hands, as Mr. Johnson suggests, we suppose that by the same law the States will take on the liability again as soon as they reconstruct their governments. As all our measures are to bring about such reconstruction, and as it is intended that the work shall be done within the present year, and as it may be, if Johnson will cease his diversions to hinder, it is hardly worth while to make two shits of this liability for so short a probation, especially as the control of the State taxes would have to go with it.

But if the United States becomes liable for these State debts, of course it comes in possession of the control of the State taxation to pay them. Mr. Johnson has, like Petrucio's tailor, "faced many things," but he will not face the people with the pretense that the National Government will become liable for the State debts because it has taken their government into their hands, without acquiring also a right to tax them for payment of their debts.

In its completeness the idea is vastly better than Mr. Johnson intends. For these rebel States are now defaulters in the payment of the interest. Their excuse is the distress and exhaustion they brought upon themselves by rebellion. The United States suffers in fame by their dishonor. If the National Government should in view of this liability put a tax system in motion to pay this interest, and should insist that when State governments take possession they shall bind themselves to keep it up and to sacredly apply the proceeds, it would greatly improve the honesty of these States and the general reputation.

Gen. Grant on Stanberry.

Among the recently published correspondence between General Grant and the district commanders in the South, is a letter sent by the former to General Ord, on the 23d of June. It will be seen that his opinions differ very materially from those of Stanberry, while they agree with the ideas of the loyal people:—

GENERAL: Copy of your final instructions to board of registration, of June 10, 1867, is just received. I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph 4. Your views as to the duties of registers to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney General. My opinion is, that it is the duty of the board of registration to see, as far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes district commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it, and, in my opinion, the Attorney General or myself can no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law. Neither can enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—the district commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

To Every Union Man.

Can any honest Union Republican vote for the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court?

The first trial of the elective judiciary in Pennsylvania gave us a Democratic Supreme Court, and every chief justice since has been a Democrat. Black was a violent pro-slavery man. As Attorney General of the United States he advised Mr. Buchanan that he had no power to employ force against rebels. He wrote, it is said, President Johnson's veto of the reconstruction act; and we presume he holds with the distinguished counsel of Jefferson Davis that the amendment abolishing slavery is no part of the Constitution. Lewis presided at the Vallandigham meeting in Independence Square, which was presided over by gentlemen more than suspected of secession proclivities.—Lowrie shared these views, and believed the draft and legal-tender laws to be unconstitutional. Woodward, from his speech in Independence Square, in 1860, to the present time, has openly expressed similar doctrines. All of them believe the State bounty laws to be unconstitutional, and that the national banks are proper subjects for State legislation, a doctrine which would lead to their extinction by State authority; and they all were opposed to the war and the war measures of the General Government, and gave their hearty assent to the submissive Chicago platform, which, if carried out, would have dissolved the Union.

They were all opposed to the amendment abolishing slavery; to the amendment protecting the national debt against repudiation; and they approved the vote of the reconstruction act.

These are fair representatives of the Democratic party and of a Democratic judiciary, advocating doctrines really subversive of the Union and distasteful to the loyal citizens of our Commonwealth.

We thus group these gentlemen and their principles and views, as representing those which must be subscribed to and carried out by a Democratic nominee for a seat on the Supreme Bench. Could any Union Republican vote for either of the above named gentlemen? If not, then we ask, how can he vote for any Democrat for Supreme Judge who must naturally entertain the same views, promulgate the same decisions, and engraft the Calhoun theory into the law of a loyal State like Pennsylvania?

But it is argued the candidate may be a man of great learning and ability. True, and so much the worse. All the chief justices were men of learning and great ability, but that only made their pernicious doctrines more dangerous, and their decisions more mischievous.

If a Judge is not sound on the great constitutional questions and measures of the day, he is not *fit* for a seat on the bench of the highest tribunal of the State, no matter what his talents may be; for in proportion to his ability is his power to do evil.

The members of the Union Republican party have a clear course marked out for them—TO VOTE FOR THEIR OWN CANDIDATE, Hon. Henry W. Williams, a man of unspotted character, great learning and judicial experience; but, above all, thoroughly loyal in his sentiments, and perfectly sound on the great questions of the day.—*Phila. Press.*

Patriotic Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

Gen. Rosecrans was lately invited to attend the Union ratification meeting in San Francisco, but he could not go; but he sent a long letter, from which we extract the following:

It is clear to me that we must have a National party for the future, and equally so that its bones, sinews, life-blood and intellect must come from the Union men of the country. It ought to be, and must be, composed of those who, when told "the nation is lost," bravely answered, "Never till we perish shall this catastrophe to human liberty be recorded"—of those men whose thus tried courage gave promise of that magnanimity which I have so often witnessed with a thrill of se[illegible] it could i would say to those brave men who now frankly accept the decision of the questions they fought on, cast your lot with the Union men of this nation who opposed and fought you—trust them. Let not a few extremists, excited by vague or unfounded apprehensions, by personal interest or ambition, prevent you from meeting the great body of the National Union men represented by Congress, and closing forever the agitation about reconstruction. This is our common country. You are our brethren. We shall not become excited against you because a few hot-headed or a few decaying politicians attempt to work on your feelings for their own advantage. Meet us with trust and cordiality, satisfy the apprehensions (even if you know they are unfounded) of a true though uninformed loyalty, and you will find us braver, truer, and more generous friends than those who claim, *par excellence*, to admire you are my profound convictions. I rely on the men who fought and labored for the utility of the nation to be the most intelligent and persistent maintainers of the autonomy of the States against the extremes of anarchy or consolidation. I know the men of the South ought, by the instincts of conservatism, courage and interest, to be with them. If these views are correct, it is obvious that there should be no wavering in our support of the present general policy of Congress, however its details may or may not require modification. No representative ought to be elected to Congress on platforms of open or covert opposition to measures wherein finality is more important than detail."

High Endorsement.

Among the numerous instances in which the high judicial character of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been recognized, we quote the following from Judge Woodward the present Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Burr vs. Tood, reported in 5 Wright, page 113:

"In M'Clourg vs. Croghans' Administrators (1 Grant's Cases, p. 307), this subject was greatly discussed upon the authorities and it was held by Judge Williams, of the District Court of Allegheny county, that a breach of a contract to lease is the same as a breach of a contract to sell land, and that the measure of damages in such a case is the price paid for the lease and its interest, and not the value of the bargain.

"The price paid for land, whether upon lease or sale, is the value of it as between the contracting parties; so that Judge Williams' ruling was not inconsistent with the doctrine in 8 Casey. That the same rule prevails in respect to parole contracts, was abundantly shown in Malaun vs. Ammon (1 Grant's Cases, p. 123), afterwards approvzogg (10 Casey, p. 418), and Dumeors vs Miller, 15. 419."

It is so rare that the judge of an inferior court is quoted as authority by the Supreme Court, that such an occurrence is extraordinary; and it is but reasonable to say that the unanimous acceptance by the Supreme Court of Judge Williams as high judicial authority, is conclusive proof of his qualifications to be the successor of the Justice who pronounced the compliment of the court upon him.

LINTON STEPHENS, of Georgia, Alleck's half brother, recently married Miss Mary Salter, daughter of Richard S. Salter, of Boston, who was for some time surgeon of the First Massachusetts regiment. Mr. Stephens is a conspicuous lawyer in his native State, and between the two brothers, who are the only surviving members of the family, there has existed throughout their lives a most uncommon affection. They reside together on a splendid estate, of which the parental homestead forms a part, and upon which all the colored people who were formerly attached to the estate as slaves still remain as Freedmen.

The Law About Thistles.

We have a law upon our statute books that seems to be overlooked. Indeed we suppose many farmers are ignorant of its existance. Yet it is of no little importance, and we give it below as particularly appropriate at this season. The State Agricultural Society is interesting itself on this subject, and parties allowing themselves to become amenable to the penalties decreed in the law, may expect to be prosecuted under its provisions. We remark further that a notion prevails among many (and it has some support from experience that the most effectual time to destroy thistles, or indeed, any weed, is early in August "when the sign is in the heart." Plants cut at this time, it is said, will surely die effectually. The following is the law referred to:

It shall be the duty of every person or persons, and of every corporation holding lands in this Commonwealth, either by lease or otherwise, on which any Canada thistles, or weed commonly known as Canada thistles, may be growing, to cut the same, so as to prevent such weeds or thistles from going to seed, and the seed of the same from ripening; and any person or persons, or corporation as aforesaid, who shall or may have land as aforesaid, in the said counties, and who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay a fine of fifteen dollars, one-half to the County Treasurer, and the other half to the use of the person sueing for the same, who shall be a competent witness to prove the facts, to be recovered as other debts of the like amount, before any Justice of the Peace or in any Court of record in said county.

If any person or persons, or corporation so holding land as aforesaid, on which Canada thistles, or the weeds commonly known as such, shall be growing and likely to ripen seed thereon, shall neglect or refuse to cut and destroy the same, so as to prevent the seed thereof from ripening, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, who may consider themselves aggrieved, or about to be injured by such neglect or refusal, to give five days' notice in writing to such person or persons or corporation, to cut and destroy such weeds or thistles; and on their refusal to cut and destroy the same at the end of five days, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, so aggrieved, or believing themselves about to be injured thereby, to enter upon, or hire other persons to enter upon such premises, and cut down and destroy such Canada thistles; and the person or persons so employed shall be entitled to recover from such land, compensation at the rate of two dollars per day, to be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount, before any justice or court in said counties. Approved March, 1862.

MAXIMILIAN'S fate, however enveloped in sad mystery, and however bloody his end, is be ginning to be unraveled by the intelligence we receive from Europe. From this intelligence we infer that it was the hope of the Austrian Emperor Joseph (Maximilian's brother) in sending Max. to Mexico, that he would be murdered and thus put out of the way. Maximilian was the rightful heir to the throne of Austria, which right he "signed away" to satisfy certain interests of the House of Hapsburg. While Max. lived he was of course an impediment in the sight of his loving brother Emperor Joseph. Hence the plan to send him to Mexico, and after he was lodged in that far off land among strangers the Austrian Emperor actually managed to pick a quarrel the result of which estranged the brothers. From all the facts which reach us from Europe, we are satisfied that Maximilian earnestly wanted to leave Mexico when the French army retired, but the Emperor of Austria threatened if he returned to Vienna his former titles would not be recognized, nor would he himself be received at [illegible] in Mexico, and we may therefore infer that his death was a result much desired by the ruling Emperor of Austria. It will be thus seen that the Mexican people have only been used as tools by a base and heartless tyrant to become rid of a brother whom he regarded with jealousy. The tears shed by Francis Joseph, over the death of Maximilian, were those of a hypocrite and traitor. Maximilian's death was virtually connived at by his own brother, and the bloody fact is simply an illustration of the heartlessness of European royalty and aristocracy. Had the Emperor Joseph permitted Maximilian to leave Mexico, he would be doubtless alive to-day. But the Emperor of Austria wanted his brother murdered, and he now plays hypocrit over his grave. Shame!—*Har. Tel.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BEAVER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will receive bids to lease the Fair Ground for the erection of a building on the same, up to SATURDAY, the 3d day of August 1867. For particulars and plan of building, call on the undersigned.

H. ANDERSON,
J. R. HARSHA, Committee.
J. C. WILSON,

jy31'67:1t.

Teachers' Wanted.

ONE male Principal and five female assistant teachers for Rochester Public School. Election 4th of Aug. 1867. School to commence first Monday of September.

By order of Board of Directors.
H. W. SKELY,
Secy.

jy31'67:3t.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY, No. 158, March Term, 1867.

Robert Porter vs. Eli a Porter, libel in divorce a mensa et thoro matrimonii.

The subpoenas and *alias* subpoenas issued in this case, having been returned N. E. I. the defendant above named, is hereby notified to appear in Court, on the first Monday of September, 1867, to answer the complaint of the libelant.

J. S. LITTELL,
Sheriff.

jy31'67:4t.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

Session 14 Weeks.

THIS INSTITUTION UNDER THE SUCCESSFUL control of Rev. R. T. Taylor A. M., during the past year, will be re-opened the 9th of Sept. 1867. No pains will be spared to advance every pupil to the best possible advantage. Students prepared for any class in College. For particulars address

R. T. TAYLOR.
D. L. DEMPSEY, Pres't Board.
J. C. WILSON, Sec'y.

jy 31 '67:3m.

BEAVER FEMALE SEMINARY

AND

MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE FALL TERM OF 14 WEEKS OPENS SEPT. 10 1867. English, Classical, Musical, and Ornamental Departments, provided with the very best Instructors. A lady vocalist Mrs. King, will give special attention to vocal music.

After so many years of success, we feel it unnecessary to say more than to notify the public of the time of our opening. For Catalogue, address

R. T. TAYLOR.
D. AGNEW, Pres't. Board.

jy31'67:3t.

"Beyond the Mississippi:"

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Life and adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 300 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories.

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AGENTS WANTED.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

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The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, JULY 31, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WM. BINGHAM, JR., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day

Teachers Wanted—Rochester borough.
Beaver Academy—R. T. Taylor.
Seminary & Institute—R. T. Taylor.
Notice—H. Anderson, J. R. Harrah and J. C. Wilson.
"Beyond the Mississippi"—National Publishing Co.
Special Notices—W. F. Clark.
Legal Notice—J. S. Littell, Sheriff.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday of last week, while a son of Mr. Charles Taylor, of Beaver Falls city, was in Big Beaver creek bathing, he was drowned before assistance could be rendered him.

LARGE YIELD.—Mr. B. D. Douds, of Raccoon township, has gathered this year, on his farm, some heads of blue stem wheat, of extraordinary size—the largest of which contained ninety-eight grains.

ARRESTED.—On Saturday last Const. Griffin, of this place, while at Pittsburgh, arrested William Buhl, who had been complained against for selling liquor contrary to law near Brush creek, in this county. He gave bail for his appearance at the next term of court.

ALMOST AN EXTENSIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday last, an out building belonging to Capt. G. C. Speyerer, of Rochester, this county, was discovered to be on fire. It was discovered, and put out in time to prevent the fire from being communicated to his main buildings. We did not learn how the fire originated.

NORMAL MUSIC SCHOOL.—We learn that the class this year, though not large, is of a superior grade. Pupils may still enter, being charged only from the time of entrance. Our citizens will bear in mind that Prof. Johnston is a *master* in his profession, and this is a rare opportunity which they may enjoy at a nominal rate.

VACATION.—The Public School of this place adjourned on last Friday evening, for a vacation, to last until Monday, August 26th, at which time it will again be opened. The teachers, generally, are now on a visit to their homes.

DANIEL HOOK, Esq., for many years a Justice of the Peace in Waynesburg, a few mornings since, while sitting at his desk looking over some old dockets, fell back in his chair and died almost instantly, without a struggle. He was one of the oldest citizens of the place, having been born there in 1787.—*Washington Reporter.*

THE *Religious Herald* says: "Salmon Buel, of Litchfield, Connecticut, reached the age of one hundred years on the 9th inst. He attended church on that day, and as he entered the audience room the entire congregation did the old gentleman honor by rising from their seats and standing until he was seated. They then united with the choir in singing appropriate words to the tune of 'Old Hundred.'"

BITTEN BY A DOG.—At the beginning of last week, Charles, a son aged about ten years, of Mr. Enoch Swazie, of Bridgewater, was badly bitten by a dog, and his left leg was badly lacerated. At last accounts he was doing well, but he will likely be confined to bed for several weeks in consequence of the bite.

A PROBLEM.—An exchange says: "Suppose a man and a girl were married—the man thirty-five years old, and the girl five years; this makes the man seven times as old as the girl; they live together until the girl is ten years old, this makes him forty years old, and four times as old as the girl; they still live until she is fifteen, the man being forty-five, this makes the man three times as old; they still live until she is thirty years old, this makes the man sixty, only, twice as old, and so on. Now, how long would they have to live to make the girl as old as the man.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Teachers' Institute of this place, we are requested to say, will not convene again until Monday evening, Sept. 2d, 1867. At that time the members of the Institute and the public generally are cordially invited to attend. This postponement is the result of a vacation in the Public School of Beaver. The programme, as announced in last week's *Argus*, will be executed on Sept. 2d.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—Another accident, resulting somewhat fatally, from the use of oil in kindling a fire, occurred in Columbiana county, Ohio, last week. The person injured was a Mrs. Van Thorp, who, in building a fire in a cooking stove, poured some oil into it, after applying the match. The flames communicated with the can, causing it to explode, and setting her clothing on fire. Luckily, her husband was in an adjoining room, who, with great coolness and presence of mind, took a bed quilt and enveloping her with it, smothered the flames. The woman was badly burned, but not, it is supposed, fatally.

"STREET SPEAKING."—On Thursday evening of last week, some stranger, who belonged to the "give me a dime" class of people, had a buggy taken into the street here, and after getting on to it, began to orate.—The subject was temperance, and he had lungs strong enough to make himself heard almost all over town.—After speaking for a few minutes, some boys, "on evil bent," changed his location by taking hold of the shafts of the buggy and moving it away. This summary operation brought the lecturer to a close, and the lecturer to a conference.

IN TOWN.—Dr. A. W. Crawford, of Butler county, some years ago a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, but more recently our Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, was in town on Wednesday evening of last week. The Dr. is an intelligent, genial, good-hearted man, and we are no doubt, made a very efficient representative of our Government abroad, and one too who would be in every sense acceptable to the people among whom he was sent. He was in Europe five years. While here last week he was called upon by quite a number of our citizens, who felt anxious to renew their acquaintance with him.

PROGRESS.—No school in our State has improved, in all respects, more than the State Normal School at Edinboro. It offers superior advantages for obtaining a thorough and practical education. Its libraries, apparatus and cabinet are such as to excite the minds of the pupils and assist them in their studies. Persons going from home to school, should go to Edinboro. For circulars address Prof. J. J. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.—*Crawford Democrat.*

DROWNED.—On Saturday evening last, several gentlemen engaged on our streets as pavers went up the Neshannock to Pearson's dam to bathe, and among them was Patrick Ragan, a young man about 20 years of age, and a paver. He went into the water below the dam, and soon got beyond his depth, sank, and was drowned. Coroner Barker held an inquest over the body that evening and the jury reported death by accidental drowning. His body was conveyed to the Town Hall, and on Sabbath was committed to the tomb. He was a stranger here, and had been engaged on the streets but a few days. From a letter found in his possession it was ascertained that he has a mother and brother residing in Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Lawrence Journal.*

THIEVING IN NEW BRIGHTON.—One day last week, a married woman went to Wm. P. Townsend's, and as the boy went to the front door to answer the bell for the rat, the woman stole quietly in at the back door of the hall, and went up stairs unobserved. Presently she came down, saying, "The Misses is asleep, and I will not disturb her, but will call to-morrow." The man had inquired for Mr. Townsend, and being told that he would not be in until evening, also said he would "call to-morrow." It was afterwards discovered that she had possessed herself of $25 from the son's pocket.—They both were apparently strangers in town.

On Friday night, about half past eleven o'clock James Wilson's family were aroused by a noise below stairs, and on speaking aloud, they heard the window of the dining room fall, which they found had been forced open, although the spring was very strong. Some neighbors heard the horse in the stable snorting and stamping as if much disturbed. On going out, Mr. Wilson found that he had broken the door, and was entangled in his halter and quite in trouble.

About nearly the same time some young people were coming home from an ice cream saloon and saw a man lying crouched in a gutter near the stable, but thinking he was a disciple of Bachus, they took no note of him.

List of Grand Jurors for Sept. Session, 1867, Commencing 1st Monday, 2d of September.

Ohio township—John Slents, Foreman, John M. Johnston.
Moon township—Patterson Cairns.
Raccoon township—G. L. Robertson.
Big Beaver township—Thos. Patterson, Samuel Barnes.
Independence township—Henry B. Ewing.
Hopewell township—Isaac W. Scott.
South Beaver township—William Galley.
Brighton township—Peter Reisinger, William Hunter.
New Sewickley township—Alfred Hinds, Thomas Jarvis.
Beaver borough—Samuel B. French.
Chippewa township—Wilson Cunningham.
Rochester borough—George Otto, John Reehl.
New Brighton borough—Lewis G. Kinsley, John Coventry.
Frankfort borough—John B. Vance.
Hanover township—Caleb McClung.
Freedom borough—William Wagner.
Pulaski township—Robert Wallace, Sr.
Industry township—George Hitch.

List of Petit Jurors for Sept. Term, 1867, Commencing 1st Monday, 2d of September.

FIRST WEEK.

Big Beaver township—Joseph Sharp.
Rochester borough—Thomas J. Power, H. N. Frazier, John Conway, Jesse Naunah, Joseph Hays.
Moon township—James M. Rambo, James W. Johnston, Henry B. Baker, Philip Cooper.
Greene township—Joseph Mercer, Wm. Campbell, Alex McCoy.
Independence township—William Kennedy, Peter Butler.
New Brighton borough—Evans Pugh, O. G. Craig, A. Bentley, Thomas McClain, John Corbes, C. M. Merrick.
Borough township—William Harrah, Samuel Ramsey.
Darlington township—James Louthen, John Grim.
Darlington borough—Samuel Bricker.
Bridgewater borough—John A. Rowan, Thomas Davidson, B. S. Ranger.
Hanover township—James Hood, John Crooks, Samuel Swearingen, John McKinsey.
Hopewell township—David McCallister, Sr.
Economy township—Frederick Dippold, Henry Whitfield.
Independence township—Peter Butler.
Raccoon township—James McCullough.
Phillipsburg borough—Robert Routh, Jacob Strawbecker.
North Sewickley township—Casey Kirk, John Baxter.
South Beaver township—Stephen Calvin.
Industry township—Jacob Phillip.
Marion township—Chas. B. Elliot.
Pulaski township—Uriah McDaniel.
New Sewickley township—John Bunzo.
Georgetown borough—Samuel Conkle.
Franklin township—John H. Beighley, Henry Knipp, Robt. C. Aikin.

SECOND WEEK.

Raccoon township—Wm. Ewing, Jas. F. Hall.
New Brighton borough—Charles Hudson, John F. Holmes, James Mitchell, John Reeves.
Fallston borough—James Anderson, James Dunlap, John Edgar.
Beaver borough—Hugh Anderson, John F. Dravo.
Rochester borough—J. W. Hart, J. B. Breckenridge.
Greene township—Joseph Brunton, Wm. L. Ramsey.
Industry township—M. L. Knight, John Aber, John Jack.
Franklin township—Smith M. Hazen.
Rochester township—Wm. J. Backhouse.
Ohio township—Daniel Dawson.
Hanover township—Andrew Moore.
Bridgewater borough—Arthur Harvey.
Chippewa township—Henry M. Bedell.
North Sewickley township—Thos. Reno.
Independence township—Arthur Shields.
South Beaver township—Milo Bradshaw, Hugh Garvin, Samuel Anderson.
Freedom borough—Wm. B. Robinson, John McCaskey.
Economy township—Jas. L. Ottom.
Marion township—Samuel Caldwell.
Darlington borough—Joseph Anderson.
Harmony township—David Hoffer.
Borough township—S. H. Darragh.
Moon township—S. W. Shroads.
St. Clair borough—Jonathin Paul.

The Middleton Murder—Closing of the Inquest—the Result.

The Middleton murder, which occurred in this county on the night of the 4th of November, and to which we have so frequently alluded in these columns, has now assumed another phase. The Inquest met from time to time after Middleton's body was found, but owing to the absence of important witnesses deferred coming to any conclusion in the matter. These witnesses were last week brought to the stand, and after a patient hearing, and as thorough an investigation as the jury could give the matter, the following result was reached:

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

An inquisition indented, taken at Fallston, in the county Beaver, the 25th day of July, 1867, before me, Thomas McCoy, Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the body of Thomas Middleton, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths and affirmations of Wm. Garrard, Wm. Henry, Thomas Henry, W. H. Henderson, Frederick Kaufman, Wm. Brumby, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, being sworn or affirmed and charged to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how and after what manner the said Thomas Middleton came to his end, do say upon their oath or affirmation, that after weighing all the testimony offered, do say that the said Thomas Middleton came to his death by acts of violence, at or near the mouth of Brady's Run, in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 14th or the morning of the 15th of November last; and that said acts of violence were committed by Thomas Burch, William Wike, John Stump, Washington Gordon, and James Parris.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, as well as the aforesaid Coroner, and the jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition put their seals, on the day and year, and at the place above mentioned.

(Signed by the Coroner and Jurors.)

In accordance with this conclusion, on Thursday morning last Jas. Parris was arrested while in Beaver, and on the afternoon of the same day Thomas Burch and John Stump were arrested between Rochester and New Brighton, while at work in a brick yard, and on the following day Washington Gordon was taken into custody while going from this place to Sharon. William Wike was arrested late on Friday night at Squirrel Hill, near Pittsburgh. The whole of these parties were brought to Beaver as fast as they were arrested, and are now in jail awaiting further proceedings against them. The testimony against the parties named is said to be pretty strong, but at this stage it is impossible for us to say what the final result will be.

"CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE."—The *Local* has a damaged reputation for truth. The general sentiment of the neighborhood avers this, and the public records of the county confirm it. But still, when its editor does occasionally get a word or two of truth into his columns, we, if no person else will, should come promptly forward and acknowledge the fact. This is a duty we *should* perform for his encouragement in well doing. In his last issue he makes these truthful and graphic statements:

"As the editor of the *Argus* cannot explain that 'unmentionable' conduct, which he charges you with having been guilty of in a circus in Rochester, suppose you ask him to explain some of his own *unmentionable* conduct while serving on a jury at Pittsburgh, and still later, while visiting a negro locality of questionable repute in the vicinity of Beaver.

"Mr. Weyand, of the *Argus*, talks of 'unmentionable conduct upon the part of others.' Could n't you get him to explain the object of that *kiss* he leveled upon the lips of a young lady in Beaver, a short time ago—the young lady not being his 'country cousin,' either?—Was the kiss a private matter, or PRO BONO PUBLICO?

True it is that we served on a jury at Pittsburgh in the early part of last winter; and true it is that a great deal of our "conduct" while there has never been mentioned. But as the law does not oblige a man to criminate himself, we are not so "green" as to *answer* charges that have never been preferred. We wouldn't do that!

It is also certain that we visited "a negro locality of questionable repute in the vicinity of Beaver" not a great while ago. We are generally around almost everywhere in the neighborhood; but as in the former case, we are not bound by law to tell what we did in that locality ourself, nor yet what particular purpose we had in view in going there. It will be time enough to do this when a specific charge is made.

It would be very difficult for us "to explain the object of that kiss he (we) leveled upon the lips of a young lady in Beaver, a short time ago," from the fact that we have done a good deal of work of that kind in our time, and our operations in this particular have been as varied as extensive. The "object," therefore, of the one to which reference is made, has been forgotten.—We have said that we had "bussed" young ladies in the past, ("and if the court understands herself, and she thinks she does") we will continue to "smack" every pretty girl, be she "orphan" or otherwise, that crosses our way and enters no protest against the performance. "Our platform," then, on this point is substantially this, and we invite the particular attention of all the "orphan" girls in Beaver, as well as those who are not orphans, to it: "*Flaunt not your saucy ringlets in our face, nor bring your pouting lips near us.*" We will submit to nothing of the kind, and we don't care a cent who knows it.

HAND INJURED.—On Friday last a man employed at the marble works of Mr. W. H. Marshall in Rochester this county, had his hand severely injured, by a piece of marble falling upon it. We did not learn his name.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—JOHNSTON—On Thursday evening, July 18th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, J. P. Johnston, by Rev. D. E. Bierce, assisted by Rev. Granville Moody, Dr. J. C. Carpenter, of Memphis, Tenn., to Miss Rachel J. Johnston, of Ripley, Ohio.

A PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—On last Saturday morning, at 9 A. M., while the second passenger train on the C. & P. Railroad was stopping at the Beaver station, it was announced that a very sick lady would have to be taken from the train. The lady referred to was accompanied by her husband, and the two were traveling from Bridgeport, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Pa.—With the greatest of care she was carried into the station, medical assistance procured, and in a short time afterwards she gave premature birth to a child. The child lived but a few moments afterwards. The lady was soon after taken to the National Hotel in this place, where, in company with her husband, she will doubtless remain until able to resume her journey.—The couple are young, never having had a child before, and are said to be very respectable looking people.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ROCHESTER, July 30, 1867.

EDITOR ARGUS:—I have seen a few copies of the *Local* lately, and am astonished that the publication and circulation of such an obscene and libelous sheet is tolerated in a civilized and Christian community. There is an act of Assembly on the statute books, which reads as follows: "If any person shall publish, or sell any filthy and obscene libel, or shall expose to sale, or exhibit, or sell any indecent, lewd and obscene print, and shall be convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year." Now, if the *Local*, as printed, published, sold, and exhibited, especially the last issue, is not filthy, obscene, indecent, lewd, and libelous, I can scarcely imagine what would be. I have never seen so indecent a paper in all my life.

Will our Grand Juries meet without taking notice of the circulation in the community of this filthy, demoralizing and corrupting sheet? They cannot fail to do it without violating their solemn oaths, provided this paper has come to the notice of any of them.

It is a duty they owe to their own consciences as well as the community, to bring to punishment all such violators of law. What is the use of laws if they are not to be enforced against the violators?

There can be no safety for the reputation of any one, if such publications are permitted, and the authors allowed to roam at large, and go unpunished. Such characters are more dangerous than the midnight assassin. Their publications tend to the uprooting of society, and destroying the morals of the youth of the whole community, and should not be tolerated in a civilized and Christian community. It is the bounden duty of Grand Juries to bring to justice the perpetrators.

If I am not greatly mistaken the Post Masters are required not to give out of their offices obscene prints of this kind. If so, they should do their duty. ROCHESTER.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Dear Sir:* In the last issue of the *Local* I noticed two or three desperate lies, which I will for this time correct. The editor of that sheet has for some time past, been trying to get me to reply to some of his simple, silly publications. But not wishing to engage in any controversy with him, knowing him from his manner and style of writing to be nothing else than a public blackguard. But in regard to the last slander of my private business, I wish to state that I can prove everything that appeared against me in the last Local, to be a lie. In July last, I rented part of a house from Mr. Clarke, it being seven ($7) dollars per month; I lived in the house three months. I have in my possession receipts for one part and witnesses to the other part payment of twenty-six dollars, ($26), almost one month's pay extra, for the time some articles remained in the house. As to that milk bill he speaks of, was settled each month, excepting part of the last month, which amounted to seventy-five cents, which I had forgotten to settle, until John Clark, jr., mentioned the matter to me; when I paid it to him.—There was never any little girl presented a milk bill to me, as the *Local* says.

These facts I can substantiate at any time, although it is a matter far below my attention; yet I thought it my duty to let the *editor* of the *Local* know that he lies.

E. BARNES.

EDITOR ARGUS: O. S. Cunningham relieves himself in the last *Local, among other abuses, as follows:*

"The challenge is still open for *that slur upon his mother's womb*, and when he comes out over his own signature and discusses at length a question beneficial to the public at large and the medical profession in particular, I will then show up that imaginary error that he carps about and thus dodges the challenge."

Let not your angry passions rise O, Ollie! For really I have very kind intentions toward you, and as circumstances have curtailed your education, I feel inclined, prompted by a charitable spirit, to give you still another lesson in chemistry. Hydrogen and Oxygen combined, in the volumes spoken of in the mistake you endorsed as correct, constitute water. Pure water, Ollie! without any whiskey in it, an article which from your constant avoidance of, I am led to believe you consider very poisonous. But Dear Ollie in this you err very much, for indeed it is the very best compound, from natures own laboratory which you could use. I would advise you to use it constantly; it will furnish you with clean hands and face, a pure stomach and breath, and it will not only improve your habits and appearance completely, but with it you might eventually *wash out* the stigma of public opinion now against you as being *a slur on a womb not maternal.*

I will end lesson No. 3 here, and shall hold myself ready to contribute to your mental and moral improvement by as many more lessons as you may manifest a willingness to receive and profit by.

TRUTH.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the Beaver M. E. Church, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Head of the Church, since our last meeting, to remove out of the world one of the oldest and most useful of our members, the Hon. Benj. Adams. And whereas, the deceased has long been a faithful, laborious and efficient officer in our Church. Therefore,

Resolved, That in his death, as in his life, we have the most satisfactory proofs of the genuineness of his profession, and of the sanctifying and sustaining power of Divine grace, and that it is our duty to bow submissively to the hand that has removed him from our militant communion to that of the Church triumphant.

Resolved, That in all the positions—public, social and private—that our brother was called to fill, his example was one of rare excellence, and in many respects, well worthy our choicest imitation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to each of the County papers for publication, and also to the family of the deceased.

J. WILLIAMS, A. WYNN, R. T. TAYLOR, J. BARCLAY, J. S. BRACKEN, J. A. FRAZIER, J. F. DRAVO, J. MCKENZIE, M. WEYAND, J. S. RUTAN, J. SHIVELY, N. PUMPHREY.

Significant Reply of Maximilian.

The following question was put to Maximilion during the trial:

"Are you willing to admit that you are responsible for all the strife that occurred in Mexico since the evacuation of the country by the French?"

"No," he answered. "Juarez is responsible for it all. After the departure of the French I sent a message to Juarez and proposed to him to proclaim a general amnesty, and to grant a full pardon to all who had been identified with me and the Imperial cause. Juarez refused this, and I had no course left but to remain and to do all in my power to protect a large proportion of the Mexican people."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE HOUSEKEEPERS!

It is said by those who know, that Wm. F. Clarke, Beaver, Pa., keeps the best Flour in the market.

Maltby's Fresh Canned Oysters, Pier Wemers Fresh Canned Oysters, Sardines, English Piccalilli, English Pickles, English Chow-Chow, Worcestershire Sauce, Mushroom Ketchup, Walnut Ketchup, Tomato Ketchup, Olive Oil, Jellies, a fresh supply at Wm. F. Clarke's, Beaver, Pa.

Fruit, Wax and Rosin, also Cans of superior make, at Wm. F. Clarke's, Beaver, Pa.

The Flour sold by Wm. F. Clarke, Beaver, Pa., is superior to any other now sold in the place. Try it.

Get a peice of that nice Cheese from W. F. Clarke, it's extra.

Pearl Barley, Rio Tapioca, Pearl Sago, for sale by W. F. Clarke, Beaver, Pa.

Best Tea's in the County at W. F. Clarke's, Beaver, Pa.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner of Diamond and Cross streets, Beaver, Pa. [jy12'67:1y.

OUT LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on favorable terms, Three Out Lots situate on the Two Mile Run, near the town of Beaver; containing about 16 acres, part of which is first rate Meadow Land, and the balance suitable for farming or grazing purposes.

THOS. WICKHAM
jy24'67:3t. Beaver, Pa.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders, left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater; or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. J. C. MOLTER.
jy17'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

J. A. M'GAHAN,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

(South side of Main Street,)

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
jy2'67.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.

BARRETT'S **Vegetable Hair Restorative**

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out (it is proper for Dressing). It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article manufactured for Sale, West, North, and South.

J. S. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N.H.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

AGENTS—JOHN MOORE, Beaver; MORGAN CRAIG, New Brighton. [June5'67:0m

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner of Diamond and Cross streets, Beaver, Pa. [jy12'67:3t.

THE VERY LATEST!

6TH

GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT

GEALY'S

NEW

Millinery, Trimming

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM!

TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHAALENBERGER'S WATER ST., Sign of the RED POST, BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.—I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by J. M. DICKEY, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest Spring Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques, Gimps, Cords, Laces, Chenellis, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELT, BUCKLES, &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gent's & Ladies' Paper Collars.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves,

LADIES', CHOTHS, ALL COLORS,

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Just received, a large lot, very cheap. Call and see.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, sign of the RED POST Waterstreet, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

F. A. Fortune's

—IN THE—

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW DELAINES,
and NEW MUSLINS.

—AT—

Greatly Reduced

PRICES!

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

Has just opened this Agency for the

Empire Sewing Machine

I respectfully solicit an examination of the same by the public.

THIS Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

In a mechanical point of view, the advantages we claim for the "EMPIRE MACHINE," are—

1st.—The method of driving the Needle Bar by a compound crank, which produces the same action as heretofore obtained by means of a Cam; but in a more durable and noiseless manner.

2d.—We use a rotating shaft above the table, and thus are enabled to give all the room required under the arm; without detriment to the durability of Machines; having a bearing directly over the Needle Bar.

3d.—Our Feed Wheel is a friction feed, and so constructed there is but one joint in transmitting the motion from the rock shaft to the wheel, and unlike all others, cannot be effected by oil or dust.

4th.—The Rock Shaft that works the Feed motion also drives the Shuttle. The bearings of this Shaft and Centres are hardened steel and adjustable, so that we can take up the lost motion at will.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2. Liability to get out of order.
3. Expense, trouble, and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these Objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

IT HEMS, FELLS, BINDS, BRAIDS, TUCKS, QUILTS, PLAITS, and GATHERS.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

NOTICE.

BRIDGEWATER, PA., July 1st, 1867.

The Partnership

Heretofore existing under the firm name of

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Was this day

Dissolved by Mutual Consent,

JOHN STILES having sold his entire interest in the same. The undersigned will continue the business, at the old stand, under the firm name of

Shallenberger Bros.

And will strive to merit, to a still greater extent, the confidence and patronage of the community.

WM. S. SHALLENBERGER

Will, as before, give his

EXCLUSIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE BUSINESS,

And the constant aim of the new firm will be to

BUILD UP A PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE TRADE

UPON

PRINCIPLES STRICTLY HONORABLE AND PROGRESSIVE.

They here state a few of the general principles they adopt, as essential to success:

1st. To buy and sell closely for cash, or its equivalent, in order to command the lowest prices and best markets.

2d. To exercise good taste and great discrimination in buying choice goods, and in keeping a full and varied stock.

3d. To carefully avoid the practice of misrepresenting, or of deceitfully concealing the real quality of goods, in order to effect sales.

And finally, in all respects, to do an honest and legitimate business, which will best serve the interest of the community, and to this end they ask the encouragement of liberal patronage.

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSOR TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Family Groceries!

Family Groceries and supplies will be the main branch of our business, and will include all articles usually found in a well furnished store, such as

FLOUR AND FEED, BACON, FISH,

Provisions

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We expect to keep a

GREAT VARIETY OF SUGARS,

And will sell at very small profits, especially in lots of from 20 to 50 or 100 lbs. for summer use.

Fine Teas and Coffees

Will also be leading articles.

Queensware and Glassware.

Great prominence will be given to this branch of the trade. Those in want of the

BEST QUALITY OF WARE,

Will always find

A Large Stock of the Latest Styles

From which to select full

Tea, Dinner or Chamber Sets,

OR SINGLE SETS.

We buy in new York and sell low.

Wooden-ware, Willow-ware and

VARIETY GOODS

Wash Tubs and Boards, Cedar and Patent Buckets, Coffee Mills, Potato Mashers, Rolling Pins, Clothes Pins and Lines, Spice and Sugar Boxes, Flour Pails, Market, School, Trunk and Clothes Baskets, Porcelain Kettles, Fruit Cans & Jars, Corks and Wax, Stone Ware, Nails, Window Glass, Table Cutlery & Spoons, Toilet Soaps,

And a variety of similar goods will be found among our stock.

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

jan26'67:1y

New Brighton County Account.

BENJAMIN WILDE, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT with the Borough of New Brighton, Dr.:

DR.	
To amount of duplicate, 1864,	7,666 98
To amount of duplicate, 1865,	4,042 36
	11,709 34
CR.	
By exonerations on duplicate of 1864,	1,061 99
By amount paid principal on debt,	4,566 75
By amount paid principal on interest,	726 91
By commission for collecting said tax,	385 66
By balance on dup. of 1864, uncollected,	669 99
By balance on dup. of 1865, uncollected,	3,307 14
By amount applied to Borough purposes,	561 69
By cash in Treasury paid to Wilson,	297 16
	11,709 34

JAMES WILSON, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of New Brighton:

DR.	
To cash of B. Wilde, Treasurer, 1866,	297 16
To balance on duplicate of 1864, uncollected	669 99
To balance on duplicate of 1865, uncollected,	3,307 14
To amount on duplicate, 1866,	8,436 64
To error in Farmar's tax,	8 41
To error in Miner and Merrick's tax,	170 00
	12,849 67
CR.	
By exonerations on duplicate, 1864,	60 50
By exonerations on duplicate, 1865,	691 35
By exonerations on duplicate, 1866,	439 08
By amount paid principal on debt,	4,574 68
By amount paid interest on debt,	794 97
By commission for collecting and disbursing,	148 47
By County Treas'rs receipt for unseated lands,	65 10
By balance on dup. of 1864, uncollected,	348 82
By balance on dup. of 1865, uncollected,	1,302 88
By balance on dup. of 1866, uncollected,	4,543 23
By amount applied to Borough purposes,	99 51
	12,849 67

DR.

Statement of Borough debt for bounty purposes:

To deficiency on call of 1864, advanced by R. E. and H. Hoops,	3,165 40
By interest on the above,	154 73
To note in bank,	2,000 00
To note in bank,	10,000 00
To amount bounty bonds sold,	350 00
To amount bounty bonds pd. eight veterans,	2,800 00
To interest and stamps on notes in bank,	1,257 19
To interest and stamps on bounty bonds,	200 00
To unsettled claims, about,	75 00
	19,651 90
CR.	
By amount paid on debt by Wilde, 1865,	4,566 40
By amount paid interest by Wilde, 1865,	731 31
By amount on debt by Wilson, 1866,	4,574 68
By amount paid interest by Wilson, 1866,	794 97
	10,666 86
Balance of debt, Jan. 23d, 1867,	8,985 04

Which is represented as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Note in bank,	6,800 00
Bonds,	1,900 00
Unsettled claims,	75 00
Interest past due on bonds,	180 04
	8,985 04

ASSETS.

The assets of Borough to pay above are:	
Balance due on duplicate, 1864,	348 82
Balance due on duplicate, 1865,	1,302 88
Balance due on duplicate, 1866,	4,543 23
Due from Borough of New Brighton,	691 90
County Treasurer's receipts unseated lands,	65 10
Balance unprovided for,	2,143 87
	8,985 04

DAVID MAGAW,
J. S. WINANS,
J. K. MITCHELL, } Auditors.
July 17'67:3t.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL IN the Orphans' Court of said county, before the Hon. A. W. Acheson, President, and his associate Judges of said Court. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of George Smith, dec'd.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: To William Smith, (petitioner) residing in Washington boro., Washington county, Pa., James T. Smith, whose Post-office address is Library, Allegheny county, Pa., Mary Edwards, a sister residing in South Beaver tp., county aforesaid, Sarah M'Caskey, (wife of Andrew M'Caskey,) residing when last heard from, in Richland county, Ohio, Nancy Culbertson, a sister residing in parts unknown, Jane Link, a sister, (widow,) of Marshall county, West Virginia, and Ellen Parker, a sister, (wife of James Parker,) residing when last heard from, in the vicinity of Cadiz, Ohio. You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of our said Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the said county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said George Smith, dec'd., at the appraisement put upon it by an Inquest awarded by your said court, and returned by the Sheriff to June Term 1867, and found to contain as follows, to wit:

Purpart "A," containing 176 acres & 56 Perches, valued at $23 per acre.

No. 2 Purpart "B," containing 148 acres & 118 Perches valued at $26, 67 per acre.

No. 3 Purpart "C," containing 92 acres & 69 Perches, valued at $33,00 per acre; and in case of non-acceptance to show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Hon. A. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, the 10th day of June A. D. 1867.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

A true copy of Rule.
Attest:
J. S. LITTELL,

W. A. ROSE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Has permanently located in the TOWN OF ROCHESTER. Prompt attention given to all calls, excepting when professionally engaged.

☞ Office: Adjoining the "Mansion House," in the old Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Depot, Rochester, Pa. [my29'67:tf

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore extended to him, takes pleasure in informing them that he has recently made large additions to his stock, and that he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the best of

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

FEED of all kinds kept on hand; and the best brands of FAMILY FLOUR can always be obtained at my store.

All goods delivered if required.

je19'67:1y. SIMON SNITGER.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

AT REDUCED PRICES!

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND WARRANTED!

PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM,
and CHAMBER SUITS,

In Every Variety and Style!

SCHOOLS,
HOTELS,
STEAMBOAT,
and PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

FURNISHED ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

T. B. YOUNG & CO,

38 & 40 Smithfield strket,

mar20'67:6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. A. WILSON.....HARVEY BROWN.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM

AND

New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUmerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store, on

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

adjoining the Dry Goods Store of A. G. Hurst, on the 5th day of March.

It is their intention of having on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood, as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction, and selected with the greatest care by Mr. HARVEY BROWN, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.

They call particular attention to their stock of Teas and Coffee, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand. Produce taken at all times at full market prices. *All goods delivered.*

WILSON & BROWN.

Bridgewater, Feb. 27, 1867—1y.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

BY BUYING

Pure Medicines.

AT

LOUIS BREHM & CO.'S.,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store,) can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, and
FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,
PAINTS,
LINSEED OIL,
NEAT'S FOOT OIL,
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
CARBON OIL,

AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,
THE BEST PERFUMERY
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,
AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS
FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of PATENT MEDICINES always on hand.

ALSO, SEGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for CASH, and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

☞ As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only.*

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

aug29'66:1y

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING, and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works, on Raccoon Creek, ¼ mile from the Ohio river. All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to S. B. French, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. jy17'67.

BEAVER FALLS MILL.

THE BEAVER FALLS MILL COMPANY HAVE their New Mill completed, and in successful operation. In addition to Merchant Work they are prepared to do all kinds of Custom Work, in the best manner, and on short notice.

The highest market price will be paid in Cash for all kinds of Grain delivered at the Mill. [may1'67:3m

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:tf

C. F WINTER.....W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND BEDISON,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. F. WINTER,)

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Wares, Musical Instruments, Notions, &c., &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store: Cor. BROADWAY & APPLE STREETS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA. [jan9'67

LUMBER, LUMBER.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVEnient place to buy Lumber is at the

SAW AND PLANING MILL

of WM. DAVIDSON, on the Big Beaver, a half mile above the Bridgewater and Rochester bridge,

IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER,

Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Constantly on hand—a large lot of sawed lumber, timber and logs, lath and shingles. All kinds of lumber planed. A kiln for the drying of lumber attached. Patrons of this yard are guaranteed satisfaction. je26'67:tf.

Auditor's Notice.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNTY: In the matter of the estate of Alexander Gibb, dec'd. Now to wit: June 17, 1867, the Court on motion of H. Hice, Esq., appoints Thomas Henry, Esq., an Auditor to marshal the assets in the hands of David Anderson, administrator of said deceased, as shown by the balance on his accounts settled and confirmed by the Court. From the record.

SEAL Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

The Auditor appointed in the above matter will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of the Clerk of Courts, in Beaver, on Monday the 5th day of August, 1867, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place parties in interest, may attend, if they see proper. THOMAS HENRY, jy17'67:3t. Auditor.

CARPET STORE

Removal.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS

Will remove on March 1st, 1867, from 87 Fourth street, to their new and elegant Warehouse

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURG,

Built by them expressly for the accommodation of their large and increasing business. Having very superior facilities for business, they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all Goods pertaining to the Carpet business, which they offer at Wholesale or Retail to the trade and public at lowest market rates.

mar6'67:1y] McCALLUM BROTHERS.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT

Mulheim's Store,

IN BRIDGEWATER, PA.

25,000 Bolts of WALL PAPER,

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns just received from NEW YORK!

The subscriber again thanks his numerous friends for their former patronage. Anticipating their wants and tastes, I visited New York and closely selected one of the largest stock of

VARIETY GOODS, &C.,

Ever brought to this county, consisting of

Traveling Sacks,	*Ladies' Satchels,*
Fancy Goods,	*Children's Carriages,*
Books, Stationery,	*Carpeting, Oil Cloths.*
Window Blinds,	*Rugs, Brushes, &c.,*

All of which I will sell cheaper than they can be purchased for in the city. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. MULHEIM.
Bridge Street,
Bridgewater, Pa.

HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
MASONS' TOOLS,
SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,
SADDLERS' TOOLS,
PLASTERERS' TOOLS,
MINERS' TOOLS.
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,
LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,
PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,
COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
HORSE SHOES & NAILS,
TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,
CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.
ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR.

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

jan2,'67.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of JAMES DUNCAN, late of South Beaver, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DUNCAN, Adm'r.
Ohio tp.

jy8'67:6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID SLAUGHTER, late of Pulaski township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay.

MARGARET SLAUGHTER, Adm'rx.
JOHN TINSTMAN, Adm'r.

jy10'67:6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of JOHN REED, late of Chippewa tp., Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make them known without delay.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Adm'r.
Brighton tp.

je26'67:6t.

Estrays.

TWO COWS—One a Red, with white and red face white along her belly, and about nine years old the other, a black brindle, with white face and black streak around one eye, a point sawed off one horn, and about eleven years old, were taken up by the subscribers, on the 1st inst., in Hopewell township, Beaver county. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges and take them away.

JOHNSTON WHITE,
BETH W. IRWIN.

jy10'67:4t.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned citizens of Beaver county will apply to the next annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the creation of a corporate body with banking and discounting privileges under the name and style of the "Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Association," to be located in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The specified object of said Association to be the receiving of deposits in money and valuables, at the risk of the Association, for which a reasonable charge will be made, to be regulated by law, receiving deposits and discounting in accordance with the customs of other banking associations. The amount of capital to be fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN BARCLAY,	WM. ORR,
M. S. QUAY,	GEO. W. DAWSON,
W. W. IRWIN,	I. N. ATKINS,
D. L. IRSHIRE,	JOHN MOORE,
JOHN CAUGHEY,	JOHN R. HAKIN,
J. S. RUTAN,	H. B. ANDERSON,
M. WEYAND,	D. M'KINNEY,
H. HICE,	J. WEYAND,
J. C. WILSON,	J. R. HARBAR.
GEO. W. HAMILTON,	

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Cranberries,	Hominy,
Canned Peaches,	Turkey Prunes,
do Tomatoes,	Layer Raisins,
do Green Corn,	Seedless Raisins,
do Plums,	English Currants,
Dried Corn,	Goshen Cheese,
do Peaches,	Sweet Potatoes,
Pickles,	No. 1 Mackerel.

Also, a prime assortment of Teas, Sugar and Coffee.

☞ Terms, strictly CASH.

nov28'66 A. S. HARVEY, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

26 & 28 ST. CLAIR ST.,

Pittsburg, Pa.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,
ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR OIL CLOTHS,

Transparent Green Oil Cloth,

for window shades.

Transparent Window Shades,

BUFF HOLLANDS,
SHADE FIXTURES,
TASSELS, CORDS, &c., &c

ALSO, DEALERS IN

India Rubber Machine Belting, Hose, Steam Packing, Casket, Tubing, Cement, Clothing, and Rubber goods generally.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Rivets, Lubricating Steam Packing, &c.

Agents for the Universal Clothes Wringer.

A general assortment of the above named goods always on hand.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. [my1'67:6m

E. PERT STEWART.....R. A. WILSON.

SPRING AND SUMMER!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILSON & STEWART,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFROM THE PUBlic, that they have have just received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best selected SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Ladies', Gent's, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS.

All of the latest styles, that have ever been brought to this county, and which they are prepared to sell

AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER,

Than they can be bought in the city of Pittsburg.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite purchasers to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We have a shop connected to do all repairing.

All Goods Warranted.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
apr24'67. ROCHESTER, PA.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVE JUST OPENED LRGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

jy10'67:tf.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

SECOND DOOR ABOVE THE R.R.,

NEW YORK STREET,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

A COMPLETE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
DeLAINE, ALPACCAS,
COBURGS, FRENCH MERINOS,
FLANNELS, Plain and Barred,
WOOL DeLAINES, all Colors,
BLACK SILK, TIKING,
TABLING, TOWELING,
CHECK, JEANT,
TWEEDS, SATINETC,
CASSIMERZ, BROADCLOTH,
CLOAKING,

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

HATS AND CAPS,

Men's and Boys'—a large stock of the latest styles.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Men's, Women's and Children's Gum Shoes, Carpet Shoes, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Hardware.

A large and well assorted Stock, consisting, in part, of

CUTLERY,

Carpenters' Tools, of all Kinds,

BUILDING HARDWARE, BUTT,
FTEA HINGE, SCREW,
HUTTEB HINGE, BOLT,
LOCKS, NAIL, &c.

Window Glass,

Of all Sizes, and Double Strength.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Paid to filling orders of Carpenters, Contractors an Builders, for

HARDWARE,
GLASS AND NAILS,
LINSEED OIL,
BENZINE,
COAL'S PATENT DYER,
PAINTS OF ALL COLORS,
WHITE LEAD,
PUTTY,
GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

Painters will do well to examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Groceries.

A Fresh and Full supply constantly on hand at very lowest prices.

CHOICE BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

IN BARRELS AND SACKS.

CARBON OIL,
LARD OIL,
QUEENSWARE,
STONE WARE, &c., &c.

☞ All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

All kinds of grain and country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ S. J. CROSS is Conveyancer—Agent of Samuel Simes and the Rochester Land Company. Also Agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

Remember the place:

CROSS'S STORE,

SECOND BUILDING ABOVE THE RAILROAD,

NEW YORK STREET,

Rochester, Pa.

jan7'67:1y

BRIDGEWATER

MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

jy26'66: ly DAVID WOODRUF.

M. MILLER. W. DOLBY. CHAS. LUKENS.

M. MILLER & CO.,

Rochester Planing, Sash and Door Mill.

Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa

(NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT.)

MANUFACTURERS OF, AND DEALERS IN, Planed Lumber, Dressing, Flooring, Siding, Shelving, Doors, Sash, Shutters, &c., &c.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Also proprietors of Clarke & Rhinesmith's Patent Weather Boarding, Patented May 1st, 1866, for the exterior of houses, &c. This siding consists in forming the various strips of boards of a level or tapering shape across its entire width with lower or thicker edge, made with a suitable moulding to insert a neat and finished appearance. Shop rights for the manufacture and use of this siding in Beaver county will be sold reasonably.

Having had much experience in building, and the Lumber business generally added to our new facilities for its manufacture, we feel confidence in inviting our old friends and patrons to call and examine for themselves, before contracting elsewhere. [apr10'67:tf

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Pire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left.—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new pattern, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

CRATE A. DICKEY.....R. A. WILSON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

Bargains!

GRAND CLOSING OUT

OF

Boots and Shoes

IN BEAVER!

WILSON & DICKEY WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general of their intention to close out their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes, to prepare for a Spring Stock, consisting of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

Which will be sold at cost, or below cost, as we are bound to keep up the trade, and that to the entire satisfaction of our customers. *All goods warranted.*

DICKEY & WILSON,
2 doors East of H. B. Anderson's Store,
jan9'67. Beaver, Pa.

AT

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

DOCTOR A. W. ACKERSON,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

In the old "Hugh Anderson Property" on 3d street, a few doors west of the COURT HOUSE.

jy8'67:tf.

C. L. WENDT, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:3m

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

WILSON & UNDERWOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEAS,

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

NO. 15, SOUTH WEST DIAMOND,

(Adjoining Bepler Hotel.)

Allegheny City, Pa.

☞ One of the cheapest and best Wholesale and Retail Stores in the two cities. Call and examine our Stock and Prices. [my29'67:3m

SPRING FASHIONS!

1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

b mar 15'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

WILL P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

Fashionable Hatters,

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Between Liberty and Penn Sts., opp. St. Clair Hotel.

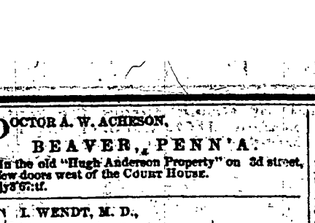
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS,

Of every style and quality, at the very lowest prices. may2'67:1y

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.



OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

Artificial Teeth perfectly fitted, Articulated, Shaped, Sized and Colored, to suit every individual, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, English and American Vulcanite. Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process; no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous-oxide or any other anæsthetic used in connection with the apparatus.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [feb20'67:6m.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE PLACE TO GET ALL THE POPULAR

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.,

IS AT

JOSEPH M. DEVENNY'S

DRUG STORE,

Broadway, New Brighton.

MIXED PAINTS and PUTTY always on hand.

Physicians Prescriptions

Carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. [je19'67:3m.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
Stewart's Row, Bridge street,
oc10'66—my29'67 Bridgewater, Pa.

THE PLACE TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!

CALL AND

SEE THEM!

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED A COMplete and fine assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

Prints	10 cents.
Ginghams	18 "
Brown Muslin	12½ "
Bleached Muslin	11½ "

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

Call and see our goods. No charges for showing them. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

ORR & DAWSON,
Third street, Beaver, Pa.
my5'67:3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Board of School Directors of New Brighton school District, until August 10th, 1867, for ten (10) Female teachers to teach the ensuing term, commencing Sept. 1st, as follows:

Four (4) Primary Teachers	@ a salary of	$30 per Mo.
Two (2) Intermediate "	" "	35 " "
Three (3) Grammar "	" "	40 " "
One (1) As't Principal "	" "	70 " "
Examination August 10th, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M.		45 " "

By order of Board.

A. D. GILLILAND,
Secretary.

SEA ISLAND SHELLS.

PERSONS WISHING TO ADORN GARDEN walks and mounds, or ornament Cemetery lots, would do well to apply at Lukens' Wharf Boat. SEA SHELLS has just been received, and are for sale.

je19'67:tf. W. H. LUKENS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of THOMAS MIDDLETON, late of the borough of Fallston, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are notified to make payment without delay, and any person having claims will present them duly authenticated. WM. HENRY Adm'r.

jy3'67:6t. Fallston.

Hubbard Mowers and Reapers!

The Best Machine in the U. S.!

AT THE GREAT NATIONAL FIELD TRIAL OF Mowers and Reapers, held at Auburn, N. Y., in Jy. 1866, and lasting three weeks, Grand Gold Medal and highest premium was awarded to the Hubbard Combined Mower & Reaper with self-rake attached as the best Combined Machine. At the Grand Mowing trial of the Franklin Institute, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in August, 1865, the first premium Grand Gold Medal was awarded to the Hubbard. The Hubbard also took for six successive years the first premium at the Ohio Fairs. For Sale by

HARVEY M'COWN,
may22'67:2m Enon Valley, Pa

Notice to the Inhabitants of New Brighton and Elsewhere.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of medicine, my son, Dr. W. G. Stewart, office on 6th street, opposite public square, where we may be consulted at all hours. THOS. STEWART.

July 1st, 1867.

Dr. Thos. Stewart having had an experience of ten years in the investigation and treatment of Female diseases, and weakness, has at the request of many of his friends, consented to spend Monday's at his office, on Jefferson street, opposite the Methodist Church, New Castle, and Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week, at his office, in New Brighton, where he will almost exclusively devote his attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Persons wishing to visit the Doctor for consultation or treatment, will find him at his offices as above, stated, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., where he will wait on them with pleasure.

Those requesting will be furnished with the names of many who have been treated by him.

Correspondents will address the Doctor at New Brighton, Pa., P. O. Box 128, where all communications will receive prompt attention.

july3'67:6mos.

(*Local* copy and send bill to advertiser.)

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mill, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Paris and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

A Great Change!

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AT THE

Corner of Diamond & Third St.,

Beaver, Pa.

THE DRUG STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY Hamilton & Anderson has been purchased by

J. B. RHODES,

WHO NOW OFFERS

A Full and Complete Stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

Perfumery,

SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES,

And Brushes of All Kinds,

PROPRIETARY GOODS AND

DYE-STUFFS.

☞ We are prepared to sell PURE AND SECOND QUALITY WHITE LEAD, AND OILS OF ALL KINDS, *at Pittsburgh prices.*

☞ *Please Call and be Convinced!!* ☜

WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES.

Our stock of Alcohols, Wines, Brandies, Whiskeys, and other Liquors, will be found complete, and being selected with great care, can be relied upon as being *Pure* as can be obtained, and will be sold for Medical, Mechanical, and Sacramental purposes *only.*

☞ Prescriptions and Family Receipts Accurately Filled at All Hours.

Our Prescription and Medicine Department being under the personal supervision of Mr. E. M. Hamilton, with an experience of seven years, we flatter ourselves that we can give full satisfaction in any branch of the business.

☞ Remember the place—near the Post Office, corner Third street and the Diamond, Beaver.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver, Apr24'67:1y J. B. RHODES.